**EFFORT WASTED** 

Strike at Baltimore.

One More Example of the Class Conflict

in Which the Class-Unconscious Wor-

kers are Worsted-The Helplessness

of the Pure and Simple Trades Union.

BALTIMORE, June 20,-The Elec-

trical Workers' Union, of Balti-

more, has been engaged in a class

struggle with the United Electric Light.

Power and Railway Company since the

middle of May. They demanded a petty

increase in wages, for light trimmers,

railway linemen, and power-house em-

ployees. The strike at this writing is still

on; in passing let us hope they will win,

not only their immediate demands, but

also gain a fund of useful knowledge for

guidance in the future. There are some

three hundred men involved. Last

November our candidate for Governor

polled 430 votes in the entire state of

Maryland. Yet the sympathies of the

members of the Socialist Labor Party to

a man are for the electrical workers,

because they are of our own class. The

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in

PRICE 2 CENTS.

VOL. X, NO. 14

STRAWS.

Legocratic, Republican, and Also Labor-Loving.

west to East Republican and eratic Politicians are Throwing Then Each Other the Onus for the tmes Upon Labor that They Have Solutly Committed.

Pirst Straw. The Ice Trust has been worked by Journal" for all it is worth. st, in his desire to get a nomination Tammany, has been compelled to croker fear him, and his attack on m Wyck is evidently bearing fruit for urst. As, when "The Journal" was Co., for its supposed attempt to control of the tunnel, it was proved t Hearst was himself a stockholder in at "terrible monoply," thus giving rise ne queer antics on the part of Journal," so in this instance. Mr. est comes out with a big scare head how the Democratic party is worthy afidence in that it punishes its memwho, while holding public office, tray their trust, and tells in pathetic was: how the impeccable "Dick" is going to punish "Johnny" Car Had Van Wyck for owning ice stock; t never says one word about the Ice at stock owned by Croker himself, smally, Croker is a "private citiand is entitled to own stocks, likebods, in any old thing, while Van
Carroll then? He is the same as
a many a "private citizen." simply a "private citizen."
a strumpet "The Journal" is:
a strumpet "The Journal" is:
Trust." yet supporting that trust
The Journal of the structure of the by a dirty collection of bawdykeepers, thugs, ex and active
that managers, nool-room keepers,
the Devery and Farrell, pimps and
meteral.

the Devery and Farrell, pimps and inderes!

There are places in New York of so is character that the name must not a character that the name must not be mentioned. These places are notation and open, notable one on Third the "Little Rederloin." The me beat the matrix leader of the "Little Rederloin." The me beat the matrix leader of the "Little Rederloin." The me beat the matrix leader of the "Little Rederloin." The me beat the matrix leader of the "Little Rederloin." The me beat the matrix leader of the state of holies—to believe "The Journal" Democratic party, through its repatatives and friends of Bryan, wer. Delmour, Carroll, Van Wyck, last but not least the real director boss of Tammany, W. C. Whitney, at tremain open and doing business. Tammany Hall, that is its managers, a stock in every "Trust" in town also repolican party likewise. There as much difference between them as seen two iron dogs cast in the same t character as Tammany Hall be a friend to the worker is mor one plain ordinary workingman

The Journal" is shown in this. Fol-up an ice wagon; see who buys ice, another cry of the "workingman the same of the "workingman by the taxes." Out of one block in a switch taxes." In New York a strike happens at Croton Dam. Republican governor taxes of the sale of the glass of the sale on the size of the glass of the sale of the size of the glass of the cause of the rise in ice. I introduce the size of the glass of the cause of the rise in ice. I introduce the sale on the sale of t

ow but steady lowering of wages; creasing exactions on the poor; its mess and readiness to help the alist class, thus proving its loyalty at class, the creator of poverty.

7. want, degredation, crime and we find this "friend of the worker" at to the skies that creature of the trust magnate." W. C. Whitney; calef of Tanimany Hall, and renetablis race "Dick" Croker. Great amplicity of the yahoo working-time is caught by such bait.

Second Straw.

Second Straw. "Bull Pen" in Idaho is to be used nocrats for all it is worth. and McKinley alone was re The part played by the Bry and the Republicans are to get This is one of the most ttempts on record of one thief

the other stole. well known that the "friend of Steunenberg declared martial st the working class at the inof the Standard Oil Trust, and Kinley simply worked hand in the Bryanite in murdering the Both are guilty and both are by their parties.

who "worked up" the case in for the Democrats was John of Ohio, congressman and prol workingman's friend. He, like tournal" is "anti trust," yet, as a spears in court at Columbus, deading a "soulless corporation" in the of a street railway, which want to pay for certain lands it.

This about a month are: This about a month ago.

Mr. Lentz is supported by a Columbus which boomed Dewey

rious as being owned Dewey rious as being owned by "oil meaning of course Standard the have Mr. Lentz engaged in dust to cover up the dirty work branics Steumenberg; done for

and in the interest of the Standard Oil Company, supported in such dustraising by the self-same Standard Oil Company.

Green is the verdancy of the workingman who will vote for Mr. Lentz and his god. Mr. Bryan, with the expectation of getting anything but hot lead, should be go on strike.

Third Straw.

Third Straw.

Out in St. Louis there is, or was, a strike of street-car men. As usual, it was conducted along pure and simple lines and lost, which is nothing unusual. The Mayor of St. Louis is a Republican. the Governor of Missouri is a Democrat of the Bryan anti-trust stripe.

Both Mayor and Governor are to be delegates to their respective national conventions, both are afraid at this time to call out the militia. Why? Because election day is too near and the memory of the workers may last that long.

The police of St. Louis are under con trol of the Bryan anti-trust, anti-soulless-corporation governor Stone: remem ber that.

The poor devils of strikers secured old busses, earryalls, etc., in fact anything in which to carry passengers, and run them in opposition to the cars. The money taken as fares on these conveynuces is used in support of the men on strike, thus enabling them to hold out. The "soulless corporation" doing business as the street railway company, 'sees" Governor Stone and his pals, and the police thereafter chase off the streets the 'busses, etc., of the strikers, thus cutting off their supplies. Another trust "antied" and smashed by the greatest collection of "autis" ever got together.

All three of these straws are Bryanite "anti"-trust Democratic ones, and show pretty thoroughly how the Democratic

pretry thoroughly how the Democratic current sets.

From Idaho on the west to New York ose the east. Ohio in the north to Georgia and Alabama in the south, go where you will, examine where you may, the Bryanite "Anti"-Trust Democracy is the dirtiest collection of plunderers of the working class yet gotter together.

A fool over in Newark the other day told me that Bryan was all right, but the gang around him was no good.

Queer how some men think they think. There is no "Bryanite" in office that has not shown pretry well that, given the chance, he is, if anything, a dirtier jackal than his Hannaite colleague, and to his willingness to murder, if necessary, the worker, he adds his snivelling contemptible profession of love for the poor. Wherever I have gone and "Bryanites" and have been in office, they have stood out from their surroundings as the cheapest set of dirty mouthed hypocrites ever allowed to encomber the catth. Away with of dirty mouthed hypocrites ever allowed to encember the earth. Away with them,

#### Other Straws.

In Cleveland, Ohio, recently, the Post Master, a Republican, abolished the avatem of delivering special delivery letters by boys hired direct, and entered into a contract with the American District Telegraph Co., to deliver said letters through their messengers.

The boys working for the A. D. T. get from \$12 to \$15 a month. The boys formerly doing the work received from \$25 per month up. The A. D. T. boys, knowing this, thought they should have more money, so went on strike. Now comes the Post Master and threatens to lock up the boys for violating their oaths to deliver the letters; result is boys are frightened and go back to

In St. Louis Republican sheriff organizes posse of lawyers, real estate agents, and other "reputable (?) citizens." This Republican posse deliberately, and without cause, murder four men: these men are working men. These straws are Republican straws and they show that the current of Republicanism sets in identically the same direction as do the Bryan Democratic straws.

Tell me why trust-repudlating, corporation-defring, syndicate-hating, corporation-defring, syndicate-hating, the syndicate straws.

Tell me why trust-repudlating, the syndicate hating, the syndicate hating had been sometimed but little brained workingman shouter for Bryan. What's the difference between death and misery at the hands of Bryan and his followers, and death and misery at the hands of Hanna and his followers?

Do you have to get hit with an axe before you can be waked up?

Get wise and quit your idolatry. Smash both Bryan and Hanna with the hammer of the Socialist Labor Party.

#### SecondTen Thousand Edition of "The Bull Pen" Ready for Shipment.

The second ten thousan' edition of "The Bull Pen" was received from the bookbinder on June 5, and in spite of the fact that the Convention was in session ONE THOUNAND COPIES were shipped the first week.

The new edition is especially designed for the opening of the campaign. A figure, emblematic of Labor is being driven into the Bull I'en by two soldiers labeled, respectively, "Democratic Party" and "Republicar Yarty." In the background appears the Arm and Hammer beneath this inscription. Remember the Bull Pen! Vote for the Socialist Labor Party ""

"Remember the Bull Pen! Is to be the campaign cry of the Socialist Labor Party for the next-five months, and this pamphlet will furnish a goo deal of the ammunition. Some new matter has been added, and the salient features of the book are forcibly brought out by means of subheadings.

Sections and State Committees should

Sections and State Committees should keep on hand a large supply of "Fas Bui Five cents a copy. 11 (\*\*\*). 10 copies, 20 cents. 100 copies, \$2.50.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2 to 8 New Reads Street, New York

Section Vancouver, B. C., Address the Workers.

> A Political Situation that Proves Both the Effectiveness of Uncompromising Socialist Agitation and the Need of Intolerant Tacties.

Workingmen of Vancouver: As election day approaches, we the working class, the producers of wealth, are being more and more sought after." The one day when the capitalist class is weak and we are strong, will soon be

Section Vancouver of the Socialist Labor Party has a worning to utter. The capitalist politicians - the Martins, the Turners, the Cottons and the Wilsons are busy fulfilling their function in life, that of drovers of voting cattle for the capitalist class. The old style pure and simple union leaders have launched their candidates, and as was to be expected, stand on a compromise platform. Still another "party" is seeking the suffrage of the working class. With this party it is our present purpose to deal. And here let it be noted that we have a right to criticise. Our Section of the international. Workingmen's revolutionary organization, the Socialist Labor Party. has been carrying on an agitation for the last eighteen months in this city, holding public meetings every week and oftener on occasion, with such speakers as our comrades T. A. Hickey, of New York; W. S. Dalton and Thos, Lawry, of Seattle. Owing to the \$200 deposit and not having any wealthy backers, we were prevented from running a candidate at this election. Thus is the working class disfranchised. We do not lose heart however, for we know that this is one of the barriers to be broken down by the class-conscious workingmen in time, and must be broken before we can be said to have political liberty.

The S. L. P. never compromises the truth to make a friend, and never withholds a blow at error lest it make an enemy. For this reason those who could not use the S. L. P. for this man personnl gain have started a bogus socialist party, have copied the platform of the S. L. P., and are sailing under the false name of United Socialist Labor Party of British Columbia. as our comrades T. A. Hickey, of New

name of United Socialist Labor Party of British Columbia.

We utterly repudiate this party, and their candidate McClain, as a socialist representative. His record in town proves him to be simply and solely a self-seeker. He has posed as the "British Columbia Young Labor Champion," and a socialist of twelve years standing, yet he only stayed in the S. L. P. thirteen weeks last summer, and then never paid any dues. Seeing no chance to gain notoriety through the S. L. P. he held aloof, and continued to hold aloof from the party of the working class for months.

Mounts.

Now, in sight of this election, he comes out as a Socialist to catch votes. This alone condemns him as a frand. The so-called party he represents claims to stand on the Socialist Labor Party's platform, and yet allows their candidate to straddle the fence and compromise by supporting the T, and L. C, candidates. Dixon and Williams, who stand on a platform that is capitalistic in principle and themselves support Ralph Smith, who upholds the right of the capitalist class. Not only that, but this becaus party proclaims their sympathy with middle-class politics, distributing literature published by the Volkszeitung-Debs middle-class party in the United States. There can be no unity between the S. L. P, and this element, for we know that such unity must lead to disaster, and we prefer the opposition of these frands and their duess to a com-Now, in sight of this election, he comes these frauds and their dupes to a com-promise with the enemies of our class. Workingmen of Vancouver! The S. L.

has shown you the way to freedom its constant agitation for the eighteen months. Read our literature. Subscibe for the WEEKLY PEOPLE. eighteen months. Read our literature. Subscibe for the WEEKLY PEOPLE, our official organ, published at 2-6 New Reade street, New York. Voting for a bogus socialist is as bad as voting for a capitalist. This bogus 8. L. P. is not recognized by the 8. L. P. of the United States or Canada, and for their actions they would be repudiated by any Section of our party, as they are here. They spread the lie that our opposition to them is for the benefit of the Martin party. This is utterly false, and they know it.

We are unalterably opposed to Martinisma and Turnerism (which spells capitalism), as we are to bogus socialism. We say there is no candidate before the electors of Vancouver that lives up to the class struggle or to the platform of the working class, and have proved it over and over again. We cannot be intimidated by the threats or the actual brutal violence that these people have used toward some of our members, and we pursue our course unswerved by weak desire for temporary advantage.

used toward some of our members, and we pursue our course unswerved by weak desire for temporary advantage. We believe that in fearless independence, the integrity of purpose by which we are inspired, will in the end win the respect and confidence of those whom we aim to weld into a class-conesions, aggressive body. Our propaganda is not alone to educate. It is to organize the working class for the conquest of power for the complete overthrow of capitalism. Voting for Mc Clain the bogus socialist, will not do it. Workingmen and socialists! Repudiate the bifad and fakir leaders of our class.

It is just as bad to yote for a bogus socialist as it is to vote for a capitalist. SECTION VANCOUVER. B. C.

SECTION VANCOUVER, B. C., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA. Headquarters, 37 Hastings St., East.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expices. Renew in time; t will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

# MALLONEY IN ALBANY.

NEW YORK, JUNE 30, 1900.

The Presidential Candidate of the S. L. P. Opens the Ball.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 17 .- The Buzz Saw is working in this vicinity. On Sunday, June 10, Section Albany, Socialist Labor Party, listened to the report of its delegate to the National Convention. The report was received with great enthusiasm by the members present, and it was decided to immediately begin an aggressive campaign. A grand open air mass-meeting was arranged to take place Wednesday evening, June 13. On Monday word was received that Joseph F. Malloney, the Socialist Labor Part, candidate for President, was to stop off here Tuesday night on his journey home from the Convention.

With the arrangements for the other meeting under war, and with only twenty-four hours motice, the working-

twenty-four hours notice, the working-men went to work with a will, and at \$30 Thesday night, when Mallaney was introduced to the shdience, about two hundred people were gathered around the truck from which he spoke. The crowd increased rapidly until the street was fairly blocked, and three or four policemen were kept busy clearing a passage way for passers-by, while the sturdy standard-bearer of the American working class poured hot shot into the enemy at short range.

a passage way for passers-by, while the sturdy standard-bears of the American working class poured hot shot into the enemy at short range.

There is no doubt of the fact that Mailoney succeeded in making a strong impression on his hedgers, and more than one convert was made to the cause of the Socialist Labor Farty, judging from various remarks overheard.

On Wednesday night the Socialists held the other meeting previously arranged for, C. H. Pierce was chairman. Adresses wert delivered by Dorney, Boland, Wallace and Alexander to a good-sized audience.

A corps of seven or eight speakers during this campaign is to be set in motion by the Socialists, senething heretofore not known of. The Socialists here promise that this corps of speakers will not be allowed to get ruty.

On Sunday, the 1c a joint committee from Sections Albany, Troy, and Rennselaer, S. L. P., met and formed a permanent organization for the purpose of devising a systematic plan of conducting the agitation for this locality. It was decided to hold a seies of six meetings between now and July 1 for a double purpose: first, to carry on the agitation along general lines; secondly, to advertise the DAILY PROPLE. Two meetings will be healt in the high interest of the purpose of him; the only drawback is lack of funds, but that, they say, will be made up for by hard work. They say they will not wait for the enemy to make the first move, but will themselves be the aggressors. wait for the enemy to make the firs move, but will themselves be the aggress

#### Reps Campaigning.

Wall Street, with a view of helping the "fat friers," has sent forth the edict -via Hanna, Payne, Cannon and Ex. Gov. Levi P. Morton-that the financial district must be up and doing, else the election of William Jennings Bryan will certainly come to pass.

During the past week the above named gentiemen held a conference at the Fourth National Bank in this city, at which it was agreed that alarming rumors should be spread broad-cast tending to depress the speculative markets of this and the old world so that contributions may pour into the coffers and capacious maws of the Republican National Campaign Committee, which is controlled, as is well known, by a few capitalists of which Mark Hanna looms forth as a shining light.

ier for one mon Now, no sane financier for one moment believes that Mr. McKinley will be de-feated at the coming election, but the gamblers and their ancillary adjuncts, the business men, are fain to hold tight the purse strings, and will not, to use the parlance of the "street," "cough up," —all of which is well known by the gentry, who are managing the present cannaign.

campaign.
It is the same old story of four years It is the same old story of four years ago, repeated—threats already are being made to big manufacturing concerns that if "fat" is not quickly forthcoming, the vehicles of oppression and intimidation which played such an important part in the last Presidential campaign will again be brought into service; and the pregnant fact that nader the present incumbent the prosperity of the ruling classes has been at flood tide, with a continuance of the same in store for them during the incoming term, will also have its effect in thus accelerating the pelf required for the sanctity of the ballot box.

The broad-minded policy of the Stateman(?) Mr. McKinley in opening up new possessions to American capitalists—even if in the wake of Yankee workingmen, who are forced into the army,

possessions to American capitalists—
even if in the wake of Yankee workingmen, who are forced into the army,
birds of carrion should hover awaiting
for victims—is being brought to a focus
to the end that American Demo-Rep
Plutes may be able to foist upon the
Filipinos the sweat-shop goods for
which this country is famous.

McKinley the "great" held in his
palsied hands the pen which opened the
doors of prisons to countless numbers of
bank-wreckers, embexziers, etc., who,
unlike the average layman, used the
motto "If you are going to be a crook,
do not steal bread; go in for millions and
have glowing eulogies written of you by
the press of the country, who will pander to your every desire, even go so far
as having you write a special article on
how to steal in a scientific fashion.

It is needless to recount the many acts
of a cowardly nature, such as the feeding of workingmen—forced by misery
into the ranks of the army—to sub-sist
on embalmed beef; the Cuban scandal,
with the Post-office funds; the Cramp
ship-building assessment of \$400,000 for
groods not delivered so to speak, in a polilical way; and the ever memorable Idaho

(Continued to page 2.)

(Continued to page 2.)

### most unfortunate, the blind who would not see. But the powers of the government are in the hands of the corporations, and these powers have been used with shameless effrontery to pin the weekers down. workers down. The city has been left without light

The city has been left without light since the beginning of the strike, the city officials sadly wag their heads and say: "It is most unfortunate; but what are we to do?" And the police board has deputized two patrolmen to accompany each seah on his mission of economically hanging himself, while stringing up his fellow unclass-conscious wage

#### Old Paths that had to Destruction.

But the lessons to the electrical workers. Are they manifested in this trying experience? Let us see. It is with no purpose of ridicule that the following, culled from a daily paper is given; but eather to point out the imposence of re-sorting to such methods of conducting a class struggle:

A meeting of merchants was called to devise ways and means to bring about a settlement of the strike. The meeting was called to order by National Treasurer, Wissinger, of the Electrical Workers, and Ferd. Bernheimer was chosen chairman of the meeting. In taking the chair Mr. Bernheimer said: "In coming here this afternoon we should consider the rights of the electric light company as well as the rights of the electrical workers. The only way to get at a fair understanding is to consider both sides. We all know the history of the electric light in this city; how, when there were several companies, there was close competition, and since the consolidation of the several companies, there has been a cry for a new electric lighting company. We do not want another electric lighting company, nor do we want a city plant; for if you take away the city lighting, it will raise the price of arc lights, and, therefore, cost merchants, more. We want certain things; the electric lighting company wants certain things, and the electrical workers want certain things, and the electrical workers want certain things. We must therefore work in harmony." urer, Wissinger, of the Electrical Work-

Mr. M. Hess moved that the merchants of the city agree to pay to the electric light company one cent more per night for every arc light, if the electric light company cannot afford to grant the increase asked for by the electrical workers. Mr. Hess' motion was defeated. It was then suggested that a committee be appointed for the purpose of conferring with the directors of the United Electric Light and Power Company, to see if the differences existing between the company and the electrical

between the company and the electrical workers cannot be adjusted. While this motion was under consideration, Mr. Herheimer said: "We are the friends of the electric light company as long as it treats us right and the laboring men right. We must give the company to understand that we are their friends. Let the sense of our meeting be such that when we go before the directors of the company they will know that we are their friends."

Mr. Joseph T. Singewald then moved that a committee be appointed; that the committee request a conference with the directors of the electric light company. During the discussion on the motion, the question of the contracts between the company and the merchants came up, and the question was asked if the user of arc lights would have to pay for the lamps when they did not burn. Mr. Bernheimer held that it was not a question of contracts; but he added: "If we have to pay, it would be better to not have the lights burn, and thereby hold the trade of the workingman."

the trade of the workingman."

The class conflict could not be more aptly illustrated, nor the bourgeois object of the merchants more clearly exposed in a volume of Marx than by these few words of the chairman of the meeting.

So much for the merchants, for "the trade of the workingman," they are anxious for a settlement of the strike. As to victory for the strikers the merchants care nothing.

But now the great climax is reached.

The Centre of all Labor Troubles.

The real performer strides to the middle of the arena, and stands in the glare of the capitalist calcium. He wears the blood-bespettered ermine of the judic-iary. He is United States Circuit Judge Goff. He raises his voice in

chalf of the "sacred right to work, and the sacred right to discontinue work." John Doe, Richard Roe, and to all whom John Doe, Richard Roe, and to all whom it may concern, electrical workers are enjoined from interfering, "by word of mouth deed or gesture, either in sup-plication, persuasion, or denunciation." with the employees of the electric light corporation, "under penalty." etc., by "order of the United States Govern-ment," of the people, for the people, by the people. The Electrical Workers' Union

by "order of the United States Government," of the people, for the people, by the people.

The real point at issue is the outgrowth of the injunction—the employees who must not be interfered with, the poor half-fed creatures of the slums of everywhere, the scabs, the flanking wing of the reserve industrial army, "the worthy, industrious poor." These are the pivot around which the injunction revolves. Without them this legal projectile would bury itself in the depths of imbecility. Were there no "reserves" there would be no injunction, and there would be no strike; and even were there no injunctions, it does not follow that the strikers would gain a victory, so long as the "reserves" stand in readiness to enter the struggle against themselves, and against their class. The injunction is a recently discovered rear-guard capitalist defense in industrial struggles. It is predicated upon and maintained by the "reserve industrial army." Strikes have been lost before injunctions were known, but the reserve "industrial army," is the bulwark of oppression in the hands of the capitalist class, and is doubly so when supported by the power of the injunction. doubly so when supported by the power of the injunction.

#### The Lesson which must be Conned Until It Is Learned

Now, not only electrical workers, but others of the blinded working class, can you not see that your industrial interests are indissolubly welded with your political interests? Can you not see that as long as the powers of the govern-ment are given into the hands of your oppressors by YOURSELVES, that you cannot hope to advance; but must des cend in the social scale?

Probably you remember with chagrin our past folly in allowing yourself to be led by bogus workingmen's movebe led by bogus workingmen's move-ments, by the clamor of "up with the masses, down with the classes:" With a little mental effort, you may recollect that the standard bearers of both the masses and the classes were to you the same: that, in fact, you are neither of the "masses," nor the "classes; "simply a convenient election-day outcast taken in for a moment to be thrust out for a year.

But, if your memory is good, you will probably recall the platform of the Socialist Labor Party in the recent election which demanded the "collective ownership of all the means of production inlist Labor Party in the recent election, which demanded the "collective ownership of all the means of production, transportation and communication, including lighting leasts, to be operated co-operatively by the employees, they to elect their own superior officers." You will frankly admit that under such a condition of ownership you would be compensated to a greater amount than the \$2.50 per day which you are now enjoined from obtaining. And the merchant would not worry over the probable loss of your trade.

We do not desire to be hypocritical, when we say that you have made one grave mistake, electrical workers—you should have struck on election day at the ballot box with the uplifted hammer, not only for yourselves, but for your class. You then had the opportunity to strike and we were forced to toli night and day to give it to you. We will do likewise in the coming election. Then let the hammer fall.

ARM AND HAMMER.

#### Gompers Shocked in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 21 .- The sherff, so far, has failed to recruit the 3,000 posse of deputies from the capitalist class. You will remember in my last letter how the vaunted chivalry (?) of hese gentry skunked and possumed from the summons of the sheriff. Failing to get those round bellies, he was forced to accept anything and everything with empty bellies (a deputies pay is \$2 a day and board.) But he manage to procure enough full bellies to drill and officer the empty ones. The full ones ached to slaughter the workingmen but lacked the courage; the empty ones shrunk from the idea of killing their fellow toilers. You know, John, that good whiskey makes a man courageous, while had whiskey makes him crary—often so crary he thirsts for the blood of his grandmother. So it hap-ened the other day when the officers of ened the other day when the officers of this raw-boned posse heard that a body of strikers would pass in parade by the posse barracks, they filled themselves up with knod whiskey and filled the raw-bones with bad whiskey and worse beer. As the parade approached the bar-racks, some children, by way of salu-tation, three pieces of pasteboard at the racks, some children, by way of salutation, threw pieces of pasteboard at the strikers. The officers of the raw-bones, in looking through the alcoholic serpents that danced before their eyes, took these pasteboards for rocks. Immediately commenced a more horrible massacre than we rend of in the school books. It was not an Indian massacre, but worse, a capitalist massacre. At the order of the officers, the posse rushed out of the barracks, and, like so many drunken demons, emptied their deadly weapons into the bodies of the unarmed strikers. Two of them held a striker while a third emptied the contents of his repeating riot shot gun into the helpless prisoner. The slaughter was so indescribably shocking that two detectives, from the effect of witnessing it were taken sick. The recalling of the horrors was so straining upon the nerves that one witness in giving his testimony before the coroner's jury, fainted. And you, John, yes you, have been prating about capital and labor being brothers. Not only you, but President Gompers of the A. F. of L. expresses the same traitorous idea. He has been here. Just for what purpose I don't know; he has come and gone, and, as usual, accomplished nothing. He said, "I came, not at the invitation of labor alone, but also at the urgent request of many prominent business men." These are the business men who were too cowardly themselves to massacre the workingmen, but hired a lot of rabble and then crassi

(Continued to page 4.)

# GREETING.

# The Socialists of Spain to Socialists of America.

Timely, but Belated, Communication from the National Committee of the Spanish Socialists to the Tenth Mational Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE & SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Madrid, May 26, 1900. TO THE SOCIALIST CONGRESS OF NORTH AMERICA.

DEAR COMRADES: Two years ago cour nation was at war with ours. Forgetful of the traditions that made her great and respected, your nation was forcibly driven to acquire colonies, not for the purpose of converting them into free nations, but for the purpose of open-ing new markets for the products of her-industry and her soil, so as to invest inthem capital that was to produce large

Plausible would it have seemed to the yes of all lovers of liberty if the United States had intervened to give independence to peoples anxious to emancipate themselves from the tyranny of Spain, and who were fighting therefor. It stands as a reproach that, instead of having more freedom, those peoples have merely changed masters.

You, as we, were bold to raise the roice of condemnation against the rapacious conduct of North American plutocracy; you were brave to face the rage of blind and brutalized Jingoism; and in the face of the world you proclaimed your solidarity with the Spanish workingmen, your love for the freedom of all peoples, your wish that all forms of tyranny might vanish—the tyranny of the State and that of Capital-all those artificial

frontiers that to-day separate mankind, You words Maindays aven transfers by the thunder of cannon; the belicose din of your crazed fellow-citizens superinposed itself to your love of justice; and you reduced to their proper terms the hypocritical and self-seeking task of "human redemption," assumed by your

governing class, We too, brothers, after first demanding autonomy for the nations in arms and then their independence; after having unqualifiedly condemned a cruel and anjust war to subjugate people who wished to govern themselves—when, in the bay of Manilla, the powerful squadron of those who keep you in economic servitude sunk forever the weak ships of our own bourgeois government, we proclaimed aloud our love for all mankind and for all antions. Our love for you, workingmen of North America, made us see across those days, so sad for thousands of lives, sacrifices to Greed and Hatred, the workingmen of the land of Washington joined with ours by the identical bonds of sorrows and aspirations.

On that First of May, momentous to humanity, we, like you, prayed for the advent of better days; of days when Nations might adjust their disagreements without the spilling of blood, without the shedding of tears as behoover ivilized men.

And we felt strong. We felt that lesand then their independence; after

out the sheuting of the civilized men.

And we felt strong. We felt that leaved the Atlantic, in the very nation that had declared to ours a covetons was, intended to prolong alavery, the war, intended to prolong alayers, the men of toll communed with those of Spain in the identical principles of sall-darity and love. We knew that the working people of North America, felt and thought like those of wretched Spain, assembled then to celebrate the International Holiday of Labor—MAT DAY.

International Holday of Labor—MAT DAY.

And to-day, beloved brothers, when we see you about to ansemble in order to consider questions of interest to you and to all; when in our ulind's eye we constemplate you assembled in Convention to discuss and adopt the measures that are to put an end to this present regime of hatreds, of infamies and of injustics, of feel our affection to you rekindled, and we would wish to be there, in your Convention, so as to give a public and selecting the selection of our external and our solidarity with you and with the workingmen of the whole world.

We would wish to be present, so as to shake your hands, to give you a fraternal bearing of Mankind! "Live International Socialism!"

By order of the National Committee

By order of the National Committee epresenting the Spanish Socialists. PABLO IGLESIAS, President,
JUAN JOSE MORATO, Secretary.

Elsewhere in this issue is a notice of the DAILY PEOPLE parade, which takes place this Saturday evening. Every comrade and sympathizer in Greater New York and vicinity, should consider it his duty to turn out on this. memorable occasion.

As the DAILY PEOPLE press is set

in motion to the accompaniment of the cheering ranks, it means, that higher and with increasing force and rolume, mounts that intelligent tidal wave which will sweep capitalism out of existence. Do not miss the inspiring scene.

If this paper is held send to you without having ordered it, don't release it. It has said for by a triend of yours. Rand it, as new when the trial subserption experies, will find the date on the wrapper.

## WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE

UNITED STATES. In 1888 (Presidential)..... 2,068 In 1890......13,331 In 1892 (Presidential) ..........21,157 In 1896 (Presidential) .......... 36,564 In 1898......82,204 In 1899 ......85,231

For President, JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY, of Massachusetts.

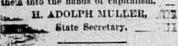
> For Vice-President, VALENTINE REMMEL, of Pennsylvania.

Four hundred and more hands in this mill; two hundred and fifty horse steam power. It is known, to the force of a single pound weight, what the engine will do; but, not all the calculators of the national debt can tell me the capacity for good or evil, for love or haired, for patriotism or discontent, for the decomposition of virtue into vice, or the reverse, at any single moment in the soul of one of these its quiet servants, with the composed faces and the regulated actions.

#### VIRGINIA'S VOICE.

The below resolution was adopted unanimously by the Virginia State Committee at its regular meeting June 16, 1900.

RESOLVED. That the Virginia State Committee hereby expresses its hearty approval of the work performed by ige late National Convention of the Party. Especially do we endorse the attitude of the Convention towards pure and simple trades unions, prohibiting any member of the Party from holding any office in such organizations, and refusing to accept into membership in the Party any one, who at the time of his application is an officer in a pure and simple trades union. We hope the time is near at hand when as the growth of the S. T. & L. A., which is the only bona fide labor organization in the United States, the S. L. P. may take still higher ground by demanding that its members shall sever all connections with the antiquated, corrupt and fakir-ridden organizations, commonly known as trades unions, which, instead of pointing the workers to the means of emancipation from wage-slavery, betray them into the hands of capitalism.



#### ONE MORE AMBULANCE, ETC.

The recently organized American Order of Steam Engineers, held an open meeting in Rajah Temple of Reading. Pa., the latter part of May to explain the objects and advantages of the order. Charles Keast, the spokesman, said the main features are contained in the fol-

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES."

Believing that ability will bring its full value in this country, this order shall at no time take part in strikes, nor in any way interfere between employer and employees. Recognizing their dentity of interests, it shall take no part in any project or enterprise that shall interfere with perfect harmony between them; neither shall it be used for political or religious purposes.

These principles shall not be amended ar repealed except by unaminous vote of the order.

Any member who shall be guilty of

Any member who shall be guilty of violating the principles of the order shall

The ignorance and capidity of the labor fakir could not be better portrayed than in this declaration of "principles." Not only ignorant but blind to self-evident facts, must be he, who, in the face of the economic revolution that this country has undergone, has the unblushing impudence to say that he believes rthat ability will being its full value in this country."

The engineer's graft, itself, furnishes on eloquent example of the economic development of the age, which tends to eliminate ability as a factor in wages. Formerly, a steam engineer required, not caly the skill to run an engine, but a Republican Party. -

mechanical knowledge of the machine as well. To-day electric power made and furnished by gigantic concerns, needs but the turning of a lever to apply it, and as it is rapidly coming into general use, the skill of the engineer is relegated to the backwoods.

To declare, in the face of the bloody conflicts that LABOR has fought during the last 30 years, that the capitalist and the workingmen have identical interests is both unfathomable stupidity, and unblushing impudence.

Identity of interests between the working class, with all its misery, and the handful of riotous capitalists, reveling in wealth, stolen from the working class! Once more is raised the old slogan, "No politics in the Union"-that cry with which the labor fakir has ever led the workers into the shambles of the capitalist parties.

But, if their "principles" are correct why is there need for the organization? Add one more to the ambulance corps on the economic battlefield-and some more labor aspirants to political jobs.

## A WATERLOO.

Last week a hurried report was published of the suit that had just been won from the Volkszeitung Corporation. A few details are not out of place, all the more seeing that for the last eleven months, the corporation has figured as a ent's paw of Reaction and Corruption whereby the Socialist Labor Party was to be smashed.

As stated last week, in the course time, about \$1,200 of the Daily People Fund happened to get into a bank under the external appearance of property belonging to the Corporation. When the clash of last July 10 came, the Gerporation put an embargo on the funds against the Daily People Committee. To recover this sum, thus attempted to be stolen by the Corporation, suit was brought against it by the Daily People Committee.

The six days' trial brought out a remarkable spectacle. 'The Party's case was proven mainly by the books of the Corporation itself. It was summoned to produce these books. It dodged: brought in irrelevant books; pretended not to to" know;" but was finally landed. Its books furnished facts that dove-tailed exactly with those of the Daily People Committee, and proved beyond doubt that the moneys were not the Corporations, but were property of the Socialist Labor Party through its publishing agency, the Daily People Committee.

If a cage-full of babooms, imported straight from Timbooctoo, had been placed on the witness stand they would laughable spectacle than did the pack of witnesses for the Corporation: The utter absence of their sense of truth; the utter silliness of the "points" they tried to score; their incapacity,-moral, intellectual, and physical flabbiness excited mirth and pity at once. With them on one side, the Party's witnesses on the other, it was a pictorial representation of the lines on which the "split" occurred.

The very nature of the suit brought out, somehow, all the several points upon which turn all the other suits vet pending. Judgment was given for the Party's side without the judge leaving the bench. When on the sixth day both sides closed, Corporation. It virtually settles all the others. Nothing remains, as to them, but but to go through the form of giving testimony and securing judgment for the Party. Only two weeks before, the corporation had to pay the Party \$235 costs through an appeal won against the Volzcitung crew. Besides the big amount involved in this last action, the costs will be big. No wonder the "Volkszeitung" is absolutely silent on the subject, and tries to keep its dupes in ignorance of the catastrophe. That much has trickled through its thick Timbuctoo wool, to wit, that it is beaten hollow, horse, foot and dragoon, and knocked out of sight. These are not the days of ten years ago!

This spectacle, presented by a would-be S. L. P. killer, and accordingly, by a limb of the capitalist Beast of Property, is but symbolic and prophetic of what is in store for capitalism itself at the hand of the fighting S. L. P.

Chaplain Levy prayed at the Republican Convention. He also prayed when the Party was launched in 1856. It is safe to assume that he has been praying during the intervening fifty-four years, but his prayers have evidently not been answered, as he is yet as blind as he was then. However, it is consoling to know that, should be continue to pray for a few more years he may have the pleasure of pronouncing the obituary of the

## THE LAW.

A Weapon that the Working Class must Grasp and Wield.

One man looks at a mountain from its ease, another views it from the top, have seen the same mountain, yet each received different impressions of it, because they looked at it from different standpoints. So with occurences in society. One sees them from his point of view, the standpoint of material interest, while another, because of a divergent material interest, takes an entirely

opposite view.
"The law" is a queer thing, if you believe most people. Under that general
title is grouped all the functions of the
State, "executive, legislative and judic,

#### Law as It Beally Is.

The average workingman has a well rooted idea that "the law" is "agin," him, though not distinctly understanding why, or what "the law" is.

The capitalists see in "the law" weapon for their use only. The workingman has not reached that view point yet, that is, not very many of him.

As Daniel O'Connell said ,"There is no law made that you can't drive a coach and four through." provided, you are on the box.

Law has to be interpreted, and it all depends on who is doing the interpreting as that determines who gets the dirty end of the stick. So with executive

end of the stick. So with executive power, national, state and municipal, it all depends upon who is using the power. Knowing who is using it you can easily tell who is going to get shocked.

If there is a club lying around and two men begin fighting in the immediate vicinity of said club, and one of the two gets, hold of it, then he commences to "exercise power" against the other fellow, but the club is perfectly neutral until it is wielded by one side or the other. The man who gets the welts from the The man who gets the welts from the club in the hands of the other individual, doesn't swear a big oath to avenge himself on the club, he makes up his mind to get the club, and do some swatting being the club, and the club are the club and the club are ting himself; he does not waste time cursing the club, he damns the fellow who used it, and if he has much sense he will not waste time cursing either; he is too anxious to get to business and do some swatting on his own account.

#### The Attitude of the Class Conscious Worker.

The class conscious man knows all this, and therefore, is able to view all. social upheavals from the correct standpoint. He knows that a strike, for instance, is but a skirmish in a battle never ending, that goes on continually between the capitalist class and the working class, the capitalist striving to get ever larger profits, the worker trying to prevent him from doing so, knowing this the class conscious workingman sees that, to over come his enemy-the workingman-the capitalist will use any weapon he can, caring naught what weapon it is so it is effective; and this is perfectly natural. Who is there that is going to get licked if he can prevent it?

One of the best weapons to use is the law; it is a handy thing lying loose for any one strong enough to use it. law; it is a handy thing lying loose for any one strong enough to use it.

The workingman—a few excepted—does not look on it as a weapon, but as something of queer birth and peculiar life which hurls itself against him and cracks his head. He is in the same position as the savage who understands perfectly well that a bow and arrow or spear is a weapon that he has made and handles but thinks the rifle of the civilized man is witcheraft.

and handles but thinks the rifle of the civilized man is witchcraft.

This ignorance of what the law is is what leaves the working class in the deplorable position it is in. Once they realize that the law is only a weapon, and appreciate the further fact that they make that weapon and can use it to swat with, then is ended once for all the domination of the capitalist. All the foregoing is preliminary to what follows.

In Bridgeton, N. J., a man said to You say the Socialist does not care who owns the street railways; it is Who owns the city, the capitalist class or the working class?' that is the question. Now what would a Socialist Labor Party mayor do in the case of a strike on the street railways, as in St. Louis; how would he help the strikers?" "By using the law," said I, "to the judgment followed as a flash. Hence whip the company owning the street a thing that is opposed to the workers?" retorted he. Then I said the following:
"In London, Canada, I was asked the same question. There had been a strike of street-car men in that city and it was lost, despite the fact that the mayor and city officials were supposed to be with the men. Why? Simply be-cause the city officials had HELPED

mayor and city officials were supposed to be with the men. Why? Simply because the city officials had HELPED the Company.

"In answering the question I was supposed to be the Socialist Labor Party candidate elected as mayor. The men were getting \$1.25 a day, and decided they wanted \$1.75 a day. The company refused to grant the demand, and the men struck at 4 p. m. one day. Being mayor I would at once notify all persons that the first one advocating violence I should put in the body of the jail. Knowing that by doing this I should get the agents of the company who are hired to raise disturbances at such times. First use of the law AGAINST the company. Then I would send for the superintendent of the railway and ask him what he meant by not running his cars on schedule time. He would begin to tell me his men had struck, etc. I would tell him that I had nothing to do with that. His company had been granted a franchise to operate a street railway for the benefit of the people of the city. The people had gotten used to doing business according to the schedule of his cars, and at I was elected to maintain and look affer the rights of the people, it was my business to see that their right to ride in the cars was maintained; such a little thing as a difference between the company and its employees would not be allowed to stand in the way of doing my duty. The cars must be run. I would give him until 5.30 p. m. to have the lines runing on schedule; and if, by that time, the cars were not running, in observance of my oath to conserve the rights and property of the citizens, I would put the men on the cars and operate the road for the citizens; paying the men what wages they desired out of the proceeds.

There would be police on each car to see that no law breaker attempted to

prevent the operation of the road. Secand use of the law AGAINST the violator of law, the company.

"Then," said my questioner, "the company would get an injunction from a judge, restraining you from operating the road."

"If any judge should be accounded enough to interfere with mie in the execution of my plain duty," said I, "then I should put him in jail, the same as I would any other malefactor who should dare to interfere with me in the execution of the law."

Third use of the law AGAINST viola-Third use of the law AGAINST viola-tors thereof.

#### The Real Violators.

My questioner seemed to be staggered at that, but came back at me, saying triumphantly, "But the provincial (state government would then send troops and put you in jail for refusing to obey the mandate of the judge."

"Well, what of it,?" I retorted, "I would run for member of the legislature, get elected out of jail and, once elected, never rest until I had secured the impeachment of the government. In other words the issue would be plain. Should the capitalists have the right to USE the law or would the working class keep the law for their own use. And, as the right to use the law comes from the ballot box, as the majority rules there, and the working class are the majority necessarily the working class would win

necessarily the working class would win and use the weapon, the law, for themselves, What do you think of that for an answer?" I asked.

""That's all right said the man in London, Canada and I guess its all right here, isn't it?" said I to the man in Bridgeton. He ruminated long and then said: "You Socialists know your basid." said: "You Socialists know your business." "You bet we do," returned the

ness." "You bet we do," returned the undersigned.

Law! Why the Socialist Labor Party will show the capitalist class o many ways of USING the law that they'll sicken and die through envy.

Law! What is it? Simply something to be used says the S. Iz. P., and when we get that weapon ther'll be a "hot time" on this earth for the capitalist class, so hot a time that they'll be only too willing to go to work and live like men We'll law them into decency.

ARTHUR KEEP.

#### The Label as a Sin-Coverer.

HARTFORD. CONN., June 17 .- If the slogan of the labor fakir through the land is correct, that the interests of capital and labor are identical, ergo, capital and labor are brothers, then the journeymen plumbers of our town are a lot of unbrotherly fellows. In the month of May they demanded from their brotherbosses an eight hours work day and \$3 a day. Of course, the brother-bosses re jected such unbrotherly demands, and the journeymen went on strike to enforce

The strike dragged on for a number of weeks without any visible results except that now and then in the capitalist dai-lies appeared the usual bluffs and boasts of pure and simpledom to the effect that the strikers must and had to win, for, if a plumber was not worth \$3 a day, he was not worth anything at all, etc., etc.

As usual, a few of the cockroach bosses gave in, but the principal firms stood solid in spite of all the bluffs and boasts of the men. Finally the men remembered that we have here an institution nicknamed "State Board of Arbitration." The men brought the matter before this "Board." The bosses, however, declared Board. The bosses, nowever, declared they had nothing to arbitrate. This declaration put the "Board" in a rather peculiar fix, but nevertheless it surnounted all difficulties by rendering the decision that "the strike was not far enough advanced for the Board' to interfere."

fere."

But suppose the bosses had called upor this "Board" for arbitration surely it to crush the would have acted promptly to crush the workers, for capitalist lawmakers are fully aware what they are doing when they create such and similar "Boards," it is all for capitalist interest and dust

it is all for capitalist interest and dust in the eyes of the workers.

But the plumbers have no reason to complain, for the very principle their union rests on is a mere heap of sand, unfit to stand pressure. Their boast of heigh union men is of no account so long as they every day in the year fight their bosses in the shops, and on election day turn political scabs by electing to office the very power that is bound to crush them.

The strike, of course, has collapsed

The strike, of course, has collapsed, and if the plumbers can learn by experience, it may be a blessing in disguise.

The fakirs in the Allied Printing Trades Council have of late been very busy in wirepulling. The result has been that its agent, M. W. Molumphy, has been delegated by said council to the Demodesegrated by said council to the Demo-eratic State Convention to urge the adop-tion of union label on all campaign litera-ture. We have not learned whether or not the Democrats have complied with the request, but we hope they have for it would be a relishing feast for this class

the request, but we hope they have for it would be a relishing feast for this class of voting cattle to swallow all the lies, nonsense and treachery to the working class adorned with the printers union label. Therefore, all hail and glory to the union label, this shield and blessing to organized labor! And especially the printers union label, these handmaids of intellect as it were.

It is to be hoped that the printers will not stop short, but also urge the adoption of the label hy the Republicans, for, no matter how the fray turnsout, their union label has done its work. And when later tases same workers find out that they have again not only been cheated, but when police clubs, militia and injunctions are used against them, they can console themselves with the thought that no matter which of the capitalist parties triumph, the printers union label has been upheld.

upheld.

If the working class in this country was ever visited with plague and pess verily, it is the labor fakir. Oust him, ALLIANCE.

#### New 10,000 Edition of "The Class Struggle" Now Ready for Shipment.

Orders are now being filled for the new ten thousand edition of "The Class Struggle" is one of the four Kautsky pamphlets translated and adapted from the German by Daniel De Leon. It has been revised by the translator, and is now published in the same form as "The Bull Pen." Subheadings descriptive of the text have been added, and the new edition is typical of the Party's aggressive action and clarifying taction of the past year. been added, and the new edition of the Party's aggressive action ifying tactics of the past year.

Fire cents a copy. 10 copies, 30 cents. 100 copies, \$2.50. New York Labor News Company, S to 6 New Reads Street, New York

# TEN YEARS LATER.

1889 - 1899.

than by the reproduction of the article.]

Under the title "Ten Years Later." Dumas wrote one of his most interesting. instructive and thrilling historical novels The historic tale to be unfolded here in this article under the identical title may be found equally interesting, instructive and thrilling, if not more so, and inspiring besides, to the student, especially the lover of the movement in America. Ten years ago, the Socialist Labor

Party was a "party" in name only. It is essential to a political party, first, that it be a pulsation of the national life of the country itself in which the party springs up; and, secondly, that it be politically active. That which ten years ago called itself the Socialist Labor Party," lacked both essentials. The organization was not born of the throbbings of life in America; it was the result of political turmoils in Germany; in the quarry of American political development, it was not a formation of this soil: the organization was like gravel that one often finds upon ground of different geologic formation, shot off thither by volcanic eruptions from distant parts. As an inevitable result thereof, political activity, or anything deserving the name. was excluded. The membership, located mainly in New York, limited itself to "agitation"-after a style; but they knew not their ground, evoked no response, and, owing to the frequently repulsive mannerisms of their principal spokes men, were often even laughed at and despised: they grew disheartened; the less intellectually honest, vaiger and less informed, like Alexander Jonas, Julius Grunzig, Hermann Schlueter and others, imputed their failure, not, as in fact, to their own shortcomings, but, to use their own words, to the "hopeless stupidity and corruption of the American people; and thus, by degrees, the shrank into social clubs-singing and drinking and card-playing societies, with an occasional outing when a member died, and periodical celebrations in which thrilling speeches were delivered by themselves to themselves.

While this development was going on, there were others' setting in also. Years ago the earnings of Labor were higher; a thrifty mechanic, who did not object to pinching himself some, could lay by money in bank. With the development of the capitalist system, earn-

relopment of the capitalist system, earnings declined, savings became harder to
make and jobs rarer to get.

Driven out of the shop by improved
machinery and concentrating capital, the
workingmen with savings in bank fell
back upon that, and started small stores;
in short, rebounded into the middle class.
One of the results of that—the seeming
increase of the middle class—stunned
the unscientific mind; the German Socialist, Edward Bernstein, concluded cialist, Edward Bernstein, concluded Marx was wrong, and the vulgar econo-mists everywhere started new songs on the beauties of capitalism. Another rethe beauties of capitalism. Another re-sult—the one we are here concerned with —was the changing of the angle of vision of the former workingman who had be-come bourgeois. Speaking only a few years ago of the intellectual decline of years ago of the intellectual decline of the German Social Democracy, August Bebel referred to the numerous working-men in Germany, who, being victimized by reason of their political activity, had had to be provided with small stores by the German Party, and, with their change of class interests, had slided off from their pristine clear-cut radicalism. The economic development of capitalism here, above referred to, that caused workingmen with deposits to become gwall traders, wrought a like change in

workingmen with deposits to become small traders, wrought a like change in them. The change told strongly among certain German workingmen.

There is a third development that needs mention. It is akin to the one last considered. The worker who had some savings, being thrown on the street by machinery, could fall back upon his savings and become bourgeois; the worker who had none, stood on the ragged edge of the abyse of Labor-Fakirism. Into who had none, stood on the ragged edge-of the abyses of Labor-Fakirisms. Into that abyses fell not a few, Their unions became reactionary "pure and simple:" all sense of solidarity vanished; there was no longer a question of organizing and protecting the working class; the

and sense or solidarly vanished; there was no longer a question of organizing and protecting the working class; the union became a means for those in it to get a job by and to put others out of their jobs; and finally it ripened into an engine of capitalism, sold to the politicians by the leading fakirs.

Now, then, all these intcrests—the German Labor Fakir, the German bourgeois ex-workingmen and the, singing, etc., society tired-out Socialist—clustered in this city around and centered in a German paper that, sailing under the name of Socialism, was, from its inception, essentially a practical business enterprise for its own employes. That paper was the New Yorker Volkazeitung.

The fishiness of the Volkazeitung was too rank to be concealed. Accordingly, about fourteen years ago, the "Party" element that was sound in mind and heart, found it advisable to establish a bona fide Party organ in the German language—Der Socialist, subsequently named Vorkaceta. a weekly paper—and later managed to acquire another weekly, in the English language, named the Werksen's Advocate. The editors of these two papers, Rosenberg and Bushe, respectively, were like the rest of the "Party's" national officers—weak, insignificant men, wholly unfit for their responsible poats. Nevertheless, with all their unfitness, Rosenberg and Bushe, saw a glimmer of light. A political party that is not in politics struck even them as absurd. Accordingly, ten years ago, they began to pull for political action. This was to immediately run foul of the Volkscriung. The political field acts as a parifier: it makes have of false protesses. The Volks

[The below article appeared in THE PEOPLE of last July 23. It summed up by a retrospect of trea vears the events that were brought to a final head by the fresher events of a few weeks before, when a set of alien reactionists tried to smash the Socialist Labor Party. The struggle of July, 1889, may be now considered over, absolutely and completely. The meeting of the National Content of the Socialist Labor Party on the 2d instant marks the end of the conflict, and opens a new era for the Party of finds—funds drained that the party of funds—funds drained that the party of funds—funds drained that the party press." That was all right. But actual politics, the putting up of an S. L. P. ticket and thus "hostilizing custimate of the party of funds—funds drained that the party of funds—funds drained that the party of funds—funds the party press." That was all right. But actual politics, the putting up of an S. L. P. ticket and thus "hostilizing custimates and advertisers" (AMONG THE LATTER OF WHOM POLITICAL CANDIDATES OF THE CAPITAL-IST PARTIES APPEARED not infrequently—that was a horse of a different

IST PARTIES APPEARED not infrequently)—that was a horse of a different color, that would never do!

The Volkszeitung forthwith began to mag at the then editors of the Party organs. Rosenberg and Bushe; being the light weights they were, allowed them to be angered, and finally driven into a preposterous, wholly untenable and mischevicus position. Having got them there, and thus isolated from the rest of the chevious position. Having got them there, and thus isolated from the rest of the "Party members, whom the deep villainy of the Volkascitung intrigue ecaped, the Volkascitung crowd rose in self-righteous indignation. "Something had to be done quick"; "the Party had to be saved"; and more of such cant, until the "Party" membership, having been seasoned by such a camazin of personnel of personal proposes accorded by such a camazin of personal proposes. been seasoned by such a campaign of per been seasoned by such a campaign of periody, the Volkszeitung crowd found it safe to carry out their scheme. One night they broke in to the Party's premises, took the two paners and all their belongings: sacked the two editors, and bounced the National Executive Committee,—and that was the end of that in 1880.

Ten years have rolled by since,—ten years equivalent to fifty. The very necessity that the Volkszcitung together with its disreputable appendages was under to disguise its real purpose be-hind a false issue, left it uncovered against the real danger that it had sought the real danger that it had sought to escape—Political action by the S. L. P.

At the same time that the affairs of S9 were going on in the "Party" a Second

At the same time that the analysis of SD were going on in the "Party," a Socialist movement, to the manner born, was being throbbed into existence by the throbs of the nation itself. That movement went into the existing S.L.P., and transformed it. The very next year it unfurled its banner in the political field and held it. The Volkszeitung element was defeated. They valiantly sought to accommodate themselves to the inevitable, but could not bankruptey began to stare the Volksbankruptey began to stare the Volka-zeitung in the face; every year that passed made their element's nosition more unbearable; in front, the accel-erated development of capital rendered the Labor Fakir and the tax-paying the Labor Fakir and the tax-paying small trader more and more desperate, while the magnificent progress of the Party, with its increasing revolutionary ardor, was burning them in the rear. For some time the foul interests of ten years ago had been plotting to ease their straits; their manoeuvres to mag the Party's officers into blunders suffered shipwreck one after the other, and were turned mon them; then all else fered shipwreck one after the other, and were turned upon them; then, all else proving unavailable, they staked their all upon a headlong coup that should strangle the Party-and failed ignominiously. Self-pillorical before the membership of the whole country as raw-boned violators of the Party constitution; beaten backe in the bartle of the 10th instant, from the Party's premises that they now again sought to cauture by surprise and violators. sought to capture by surprise and vio-lence—all as narrated in last week's issue; and subsequently outgeneraled in their attempts to starve the Party and bar it from the Post Office, they are to-day, July, '8b, a physically and morally shattered crew shattered crew.

The year '90 is ten years later than '80. The S. L. P. is no longer a social club located mainly in New York. Within the hast ten years its inspired avosties and its press have, with words of fire, east abrond the rejuvenating spark, kindled the flame of class-consciousness in America, and planted the standard of the Social Revolution in the land The S. Social Revolution in the land. The S L. P. has become a Party, indeed; it had leaped the boundaries of the city and west, and now extends from Ocean to Ocean, honored, respected, feared, over

80,000 strong.

In 1890, the S. L. P. is no longer the consers that can be bagged by the canaille of capitalist society.

#### Reps Campaigning.

(Continued from page 1.)

"Bull Pen," whose victim, Mike Devine,

cried to his kindred ere he passed away for their minds never to wander from the source which tolerated the erection of such a death trap.

All these, and a number of other incidents of like character, could be premised tending to confirm the stand of the Socialists that all legislation of today is for, and used by, the ruling class, and will so remain until, awakened from their indolence, the workers as a unit march on to the polls as a 'class-conscious body; and not one moment sconer. With the DAILY PEOPLE, which has for its emblem the uplifted Arm and Hammer of the Socialist Labor Party, hewing its way, and molding opinion in the minds of the working class, we are in the possession of a splendid instrument to build up an excellent Socialist movement in the no distant future.

Brooklyn. CLAUDIUS. Brooklyn.

# Our Mission: The "Daily People."

CLAUDIUS.

Written for THE DAILY PROPER by Wm. Doran, Jersey City. Awake! to work in earnest, Men and women, strong and true; Show to our fellow wage slaves, What Socialists can do.

Up with THE DAILY PEOPLE, With its lessons of the hour, To sicken grinning sophists By its mission, grandeur, power;

To crush the base dominion, Subtle, treacherous and wrong; False teaching by exploiters, In book, journal, speech and song

To shame the double faces, Smash each counterfeit and take, Hold up to scorn, deriaton, Their attempts our force to break;

To humble haughty scoundreis, Kwift judgments bring to pass, On brutal braves, recking With blood of our outraged class.

Work for THE DAILY PROPER. All the world looks on to-day; March, B. L. P. to conquest; Forward! S. T. & L. A.



#### Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN. - T are two things I do not understand, three, that pass my comprehend UNCLE SAM .- Which is the first

B. J.—The attitude of the press the strikers in St. Lous and on the recent white rioters in the South, when they burnt down the cabins of megiand shot them down in cold blood. I St. Louis street railway men, who she for living wages and refuse to be graded to the level of the brute, as called "rioters," "murderers," "fiends," the Southern rioters who refused by lence to obey the law, were patted the back. The two events have I reported in the papers; and yet the and wonderful style, that I must ask the world turned upside down and in

U. S.-Nay, nay. B. J.-How then do you explain the

out?

U. S.-Easily enough. "Punch" elebrated special constable, who same the Chartist : "If I kill you, mind the nothing; but if you kill me, by Ge it's murder," held the international le guage of capital, to wit, Right is Wrea when committed by the wealth-creat but Wrong is Right when committed the wealth-spongers. And so it will e tinue to be until the wealth-produ kick the wealth-spongers out of the country the way you and I. Brothe Jonathan, kicked King George III his whole crew out of the land. Is the clear?

B. J.-Yes.

U. S .- Which is the second? B. J .- The term "Honest Labor." 1

thought I knew what that meant; but I find it used by the damnedest lot of rascals—capitalists and professional wer-kers—in a way that passeth my understanding.

standing.

U. S.—Neither is that difficult esplain. Do you know that proverblant the devil hides himself behind the cross the devil hides himself behind the cross the devil hides are caught with bait? In styling the labor fakirs "Honest Lab their cloven hoof may be concealed; he styling "Honest Labor" the guilles whe these fellows catch, the hook is concealed wherewith other guilies may be likewing caught.

B. J:-And does it work?

U. S .- It doesn't work worth a could Which is the third? B. J .- I feel puzzled about a term t I frequently hear nowadays.

U. S.-Which? "Non-partizan politics."

U. S. (after recovering from a rearing fit of laughter). Guess it is a perling term.

B. J.-As I take it, politics must partizan; but Sammy Gompers, Bla ford, Frank K. Foster, and the rest of these people talk about "non-parti-politics." What on earth can they man

Do you know? U. S.-Guess I do.

B. J.-Well tell me; do tell me.

U. S.—It means politics after fashion of Jay Gould. It means to Republican in the company of I licans; Democratic in the company Democrats: Prohibitionist pany of Prohibitionists-

B. J.—And Socialist in the company Socialista?

U. S .- Exactly, and Socialist is company of Socialists. It means to expansion to an expansionist and expansion to an anti-expansionist.

B. J.-And the benificence of with trust magnates? U. S .- Yes and anti-trust with

mali business man B. J.-And straight New Trade On

ist, or Socialist politics, with enlist workingmen? . U. S .- Yes and "no politics" or, is the same, crooked politics, with "Pure and Simplers." It means to be

things to all men, a veritable p egg dance. B. J. (on whose eye a twinkle had growing brighter and brighter.)-Is the

U. S. (not quite understanding

twinkle) -Isn't that enough? B.J.—No, I miss something; som

that is inseperable from such pelli harlotage-

U. S. (clapping Brother Jounthin the shoulder)—Why certainly, I for the essential feature, the very sent spirit of "non-partisan politics" that is to say, and to wit: To et a receptive palm for all the political crumbs, bones, etc., that the ca parties may be stupid enough to

into it. B. J .- Now 1 understand the this

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tific man, who uttered a new sentiment a sentiment that did not come above th

demagogic Jenerson, go lar enough to indicate that those men, when they established the American Republic, did not mean to establish a republic of oppression. With the French revolutionists it was different. There they had hardly started to do anything, when they formedistably trassed productions that

hardly started to do anything, when they immediately passed resolutions that held the working people, those who have no property, who labor under wage-slavery, under a state of subjection. "And I come back to the point: It is unscientific, unphilosophic, it is certainly not founded upon facts, to draw such a sharp comparison between the two. When the French Revolution took place, there was a proletariat ready at hand for the well-developed capitalists to jump on the back of: but in America there was no proletariat worth mentioning. In those days, every man and yound, in those whose hands were as empty as when they were born, had a future of wealth within bounds, certain affluence, independence. Man was then the

ence, independence. Man was then the architect of his own happiness, except the negroes, who were chattels and not considered human. The French revolutionists are not to be compared with the American except the limited ex-

lutionists are not to be compared with the American, except to a limited ex-

the American, except to a limited ex-tent. They used grandiose phrases, which their actions immediately denied. Here, those men used phrases which they did believe in. Consequently, I consider it to be an exessive display of extreme Marxism; it is running Marxism into the ground; it is carrying the thing into an excess which repels the heart and the mind, because you cannot eater even a student with that

cannot catch even a student with that Just as soon as he reads for himself, he will find that your facts are not there

he will find that your lacts are not there.
"When we appeal to the people, we
want to be careful to have ballast to our
ship, so that it will not capsize, but we
must also see to it that we have all
the sails set up that will catch all the

the sails set up that will catch all the winds to carry our ship forward. (Applause.) We in this country have to steer against two rocks: On the one hand, the extreme bellast men, who want nothing but ballast, and who would chop off every sail, who say it is superfluous—and the ship would stand motionless as it has stood in the past and develop into Kangárooism—this taxation position, for instance, is a develoment

develop into Kangarooism—this taxation position, for instance, is a development of it. I do not mean that Simpson would do that, but that is the danger. On the other hand, are the freaks and reformers, who want nothing but sails. In the one case it is all ballast and the ship moves not; in the other, the ship is all sails and capsizes like a catharine wheel. We must guard against both

is all sails and capsizes like a catharine wheel. We must guard against both. We must be true as to facts, and we must be up to time as to the feelings.

"I will close with the statement of a man to whom the movement owes much. He has written much nonsense, was declared insane, but he wrote some profound wisdom, and that is Auguste Comte. Generalizing on the development of man, he says: "The heart always aspires to the best, but the pind

possible. With the French revolutionists the mind was not abreast of the heart. Our revolutionists, on the contrary, really implied that the heart and the mind were abreast of each other. Deprived of the presence of a large proletarian element, they could not conceive such a thing as wage-workers by extraction, so to speak, and they opened the gates of the nation to the exploited and oppressed of others to come here and be free with them. They made a mistake. Development took place. Property, the alight thing that

place. Property, the slight thing that

place. Property, the slight thing that was to give freedom, became the weapon of oppression. We cannot blame them any more than we can blame Mary, who in several passages indicates that he does not believe that the choicalists would ever be clever enough to establish permanent trusts, monopoly. If he livel to-day he would know better and see how smart canifalists can be. And

(Continued to page 4.)

# THE PLATFORM.

Speeches Made During the Debate in National Convention.

mong the interesting debates that took during the recent national conon of the Socialist Labor Party in dty, a highly instructive one was t upon Platform and Resolutions. low are given the four principal ches made during the debate: Delegate Sanial said:

In the name of the Committee on form and Resolutions I report as meaking the declaration of principles, the Socialist Labor Party cannot be be a highly condensed statement of

min great generalizations or great iples that have been arrived at by us research and observation. These he must of course be put in such a as to make them appear almost terident, as do appear those great hs, when discovered, which it took to bring to light. Now it is the of the agitator to fully explain, demonstrate those truths, educate people so that they will recognize The old parties very properly te planks, as they are called, for one d reason: the fundamental principles

capitalism cannot be in question or te among them. Capitalism exists. established, and therefore what prop comes before them is any question sty comes before them is any question benght about by a development of capitalism itself. Therefore such questions a money, protection or free trade, taxasis and so forth, are properly the subset of 'planks' in the platforms of capitalist parties (applause). But the Socialist Labor Party has only one great principle and one great plank (applause); he abolition of the wage-system and the stabilishment of the co-operative system a production on a socialist basis, that is, irough the public ownership of all the case of production, distribution and camportation.

name of production, distribution and emission portation.

Now it falls under the sense that, so are as capitalism subsists, any man hat may be elected to any office by the localist Labor Party, not only will consider this duty to advocate and force he adoption of palliatives for the temperary improvement of the condition of the working class under existing conditions—he will naturally do this—it is his laty—but he will be compelled to do that coording to the wishes of his constitutes expressed by the methods supplied

any—but he will be compelled to do that according to the wishes of his constituents, expressed by the methods supplied by the socialist principle of the impersive mandate (applause).

"Without wasting the time of this constituents upon considerations that are naillier to every well-trained socialist, if men such as this convention is composed of, I shall simply state, therefore, that the committee recommends that the platform of the Socialist Labor Party, that is, the Declaration of Principles, idented in 1880 and somewhat amended in 1880 and somewhat amended in 1880 are adopted word for word, and the whole string of planks, that when so of the infantly of socialists, when so in the working-class, planks of are somewhat 'Kangarcoic,' I must up in their mature (laughter)—that all the planks be stricken out, and the planks be stricken out, and the aration of Principles alone remain

hause).

As for the rest, as for those meas,

s, those palliatives which it is expectthat socialists will advocate, or will

that to the front wherever they have sentatives in office, they can be made much the municipal programme. It is a platform but a programme, and it programme, and it programme, and it programme, and it programme, as you know, was arm by a committee appointed by the tional Executive Committee by order the convention of 1806. Now, there is some important points in that programme, points of vital importance, tablishing very clearly the position of Socialist Labor Party on such issuer. te Socialist Labor Party about Glasgo is texation, and also about Glasgo because, and all that sort of thin and the committee would recomme that, after having adopted the platform that is the property of Principles, as Declaration of Principles, as ripa) programme and endorse it also, richal programme and endorse it also, ferring it, however, to the National location Committee to make such improvements and amendments in the states and other statements as may be been rendered necessary by the drelepment since 1896."

Delegate Simpson said:

"I rise to speak along the same line as delegate from Detroit. I believe should be stricken out the follow-

all the first paragraph;
"the second paragraph down to including 'this right."

the third paragraph down to including 'whole people."
The fourth paragraph down to including 'whole people."
The fourth paragraph down to including 'be traced,' and
The traced, and
The traced of the trace of the trace of the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy.

Will support my approximant to the

will support my amendment to the the statement of the committee by the statement of Comrade Sanial platform of the Socialist Labor should be a condensed statement freat truths arising by previous thon and research. In other that it is to be and ought to be more than a general declaration set general form of the socialist of the day.

The statement of the socialist of the day.

of the day.

Inde Sanial says that these truths in the platform in this most in the platform in this most way must appear self-evident.

In so far as these truths appear and they are of no effect. It is of ar as they appear absurd and sical, the very reverse of all the experience of the race and work—under the thrail of capitalist, both material and intellectual far only as it is revolutionary and estrikes a man as something abparadoxical, does it stand, only far can it have the desired effect.

The condition of the revolutionary characteristics in make it self-evident, we can the other hand, to make it as a possible that the declaration of the Socialist Labor Party is ally distinct and radical from all declaration of principles by all parties (applause).

Chairman, what do these passatch in have enumerated indicate? take the motto of Benjamin that Property is the creature of the It appears the same as

the Socialist Labor Party's claim that all the means of production should belong to society as a whole; and yet it means something entirely distinct, entirely different, something out of all connection with what the Socialist Labor Party demands. It is essentially and distinctly bourgeois. This deciaration of Benjamin Franklin is merely and nothing more than a declaration of bourgeois society that it can tax away every farthing for its own support (applause) to maintain its own power. It is a declaration by bourgeois society common to all previous classes of society common to all previous classes of society. It is a declaration by bourgeols society common to all previous classes of societies. For that matter, of all societies whether class or no class societies. Whether in the old communal organization or in the old slave society of Home or under fendalism, at all times society has recognized that fact, that every farthing of wealth that is in the community must be exercised for the defense of the cofamunity. But it also, in the case of Eenjamin Franklin, has that special significance and no other and no further, that the power of taxation of the capitalist government to maintain the

that the power of taxation of the capitalist government to maintain the control of the capitalist class is unlimited. It may be restricted in form by the constitution, but in extent it is unlimited. It means nothing more than that: and yet it appears revolutionary. We must therefore be on our guard against these resemblances of form and remember the meaning that attaches to such a statement. For we must take this statement in connection with the whole life of Benjamin Franklin. Now Benjamin Franklin was perhaps the most democratic man in the convention that framed the constitution, with the exception perhaps constitution, with the exception perhaps of Wilson. Now what does he say? In one of his essays on the subject of the poor in England—and by 'poor' he means the laboring-class, the working-class, for that was the technical term for the working-class in the eighteenth century—he says that England has treated its poor better than any other nation in the world; and this he said in the eighteenth century when the originary of the work. constitution, with the exception pe of Wilson. Now what does he say poor octer than any other nation in the world; and this he said in the eighteenth century when the evictions of the work-ing-clars, the expropriation of the land from the working people of England, was still proceeding at a great rate. Those who have read the last chapter of Marx on how England treated its work-

was still proceeding at a great rate. Those who have read the last chapter of Marx on how England treated its working people know that it was no better than the German feudalists treated their people or any other. But that statement of Franklin shows where he stood. He stood with the capitalist, the ruling class of his day, and so it is with these declarations of the founders of this republic. "When they asserted the equality of man in the Declaration of Independence they meant nothing more than the bourgeois, capitalistic equality of man—before the law, equality as property owner. But in so far as men are property owners under capitalist society, so far as the law applies to them the same, the effect must be unequal, that is understood: (Sanial: That is what the platform says. Simpson: I will come to this, Comrade Sanial), just as you will notice when two unequal forces are acted on by the same force, the effect is unequal, and Comrade Samini, just as you will notice when two unequal forces are acted on by the same force the effect is unequal; and so it is here. The pursuit of happiness mentioned in the Declaration of Independence means nothing more than the pendence means nothing more than the right to property; so it was interpreted from the beginning of this government, so it was interpreted by the constitution lawyers and Supreme Court of the United States; and it never had an other meaning, no matter what its for may be; for the men who framed

may be; for the men who framed it were bourgeois.

"That the founders of the republic wanted to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of these rights as they understood it is perfectly true, but that they wanted to secure these rights to every citizen in the sense we understand these rights is not true; they never intended it, never could have intended it.

"That 'the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people' is not even true for their day in the way they understood it. If you will follow up the transactions in the Constitu-

follow up the transactions in the Continental Congress or in the Constitutional Convention, you will find that the great majority of the makers of the constitution and the founders of this republic were opposed to democracy even as it is to-day understood by the great mass the results who are not yet socialists.

lic were opposed to democracy even as it is to-day understood by the great mass of the people who are not yet socialists. That 'democracy has been perverted to the ends of plutocracy' I cannot admit. I must say with the delegate from Detroit that democracy, according to Socialist teachings, has at all times been the very form of organization of plutocracy. It has been the very form of organization through which capitalism maintain its power over the working-class. Just as the loose sovereignty of the middle ages is peculiar to the economic organization of the middle ages, so democracy of to-day is characteristic of the plutocracy, or capitalism? of to-day. It is the only form in which plutocracy-can maintain its supremacy over the working class. Instead of the force of olden times, there comes in the bribery, the corruption of modern times. Instead of the force of gold, and corresponding means must be adopted.

"When we consider these facts, we see at once that instead of proclaiming to the American poople that the vertice."

means must be adopted.

"When we consider these facts, we see at once that instead of proclaiming to the American people that the wishes and intentions of the founders of this republic have been perverted from their original purpose, we should explain to them on the contrary that the founders of this republic were from the very start bourgeois with bourgeois notions and instincts and prejudices (applause); that they pursued at all times the interests of their class; that when they fought against England, they-fought a bourgeois revolution and not a socialist revolution (applause), just as the French revolutionists, when they fought against the old monarchy, fought for the rights of the bourgeoisie and not for the rights of the brench working people. Just as the French bourgeoisie, as soon as it came into power, differentiated French, citizens into two classes, declaring that there is one class of active citizens, who can vote, and another class of passive citizens, who calmost fifty years after that, two classes of citizens, the class of netive citizens who could vote, they had property, and the class of passive citizens, who could vote, they had property, and the class of passive citizens, who could not vote; and the framers of the Declaration of Independence and the framers of the constitution did not protest against that inequality."

Delegate DeLeon said:

try to sugar-coat our principles and show people what we might do. And it was very dangerous, because, by telling people what we might do—all of which things did not in any way affect the fundamental thing that we are after, namely, the abolition of the wages-system—we, simply notified the freaks and capitalists through what doors they could get into our citadel and knock us out. These resolutions ought to be dropped. They are nonsense and they are untrue. They imply a state of things that is not to be into our citadel and knock us out. These resolutions ought to be dropped. They are nonsense and they are untrue. They imply a state of things that is not to be accomplished. When a Socialist is elected, he is not elected to a battle-field, he is elected to a parliamentary field and the parliamentary field is a special one, needing special tactics. I can imagine that a Socialist in Parliament may do what some extremists might condemn under the term 'log-rolling.' He might yote for a law that in no way intensifies or makes worse the condition of the working-glass in return for some materor makes worse the condition of the working-class in return for some material advantage. But if you have to tell them that, then you had better tell them nothing at all. I consider that that part of it does not need much expenditure of time, and I have said, what I have said upon the subject, simply to make it clear in any case.

make it clear in any case.

"As to the other objection, that is more serious. Comrade Meyer's objection is an objection that one hears very frequently. It is true, if you want to take the dictionary sense of 'democracy,' that democracy has never existed,' but it that democracy has never existed; but it is not true if you take the historic sense of it. When we use a term we do not use it the sense that school-boys use it, who go into moot courts for the purpose of showing to what extent their researches have gone, the result of which usually is to show how superficially the researches have been made. Democracy has come down through the pages of history as a recognized thing and we mean by democracy what history means by it. True enough, there was no democracy in Athens, because the word 'democracy' means 'rule of the people,' and if 'people' means human beings, then two-thirds of Athens had nothing to say because they were work that democracy has never existed: but it then two-thirds of Athens had no-thing to say because they were work-ingmen. They did not have access to the market-place, where they could vote. Nevertheless, those institutions have come down to us as so-alled democ-racies in the sense that itere was not then veresentative government. This come down to us that taere was not racies in the sense that taere was not then representative government. This is the point that I desire to make clear. Themseracy' in history means not the then representative government. This is the point that I desire to make clear. 'Democracy' in history means not the dictionary sense. 'Democracy' in history means simply something that precedes representative government; something that is possible, so long as those who rule are so few that they can meet in 'committees of the whole.' But just as soon as those who rule, whatever those may be—plutocrats, capitalists, feudalists, or anybody else—whenever they become so numerous that they cannot meet in public assemblage and decide things, representative government becomes a necessity, a useful thing, and a good thing. And it may be perverted that is good. I therefore cannot take any stock in the criticism from Detroit. We do not use the word 'democracy' in a sense that history does not justify.

"As to the criticism grom Detroit. We do not use the word 'democracy' in a sense that history does not justify.

"As to the criticism grom Letroit to our revolutionary fathers, that raises a highly interesting point. It seems that there are people who by the word 'revolution' understand a social wreck, a

a highly interesting point. It seems that there are people who by the word 'revolution' understand a social wreck, a splitting off from the past absolutely. I do not so understand revolution. Revolution is simply the culminating point of evolution; and this revolution that we are about to make in our generation, is intimately connected with the revolution that the so-called revolutionary fathers accomplished. To say that they were absolutely bourgeois, without any feeling for anybody else, to say that their purpose was to oppress, and that that motto of Franklin meant that, is absolutely to ignore the fact, to ignore the philosophy of history. The revolutionary fathers were on-coming capitaltionary fathers were on-coming capitalists, they were bourgeois, but—and the point, I think has been made before methey imagined that if you would allow a person free access to the opportunities to labor, his freedom would be guaranteed.

to labor, his freedom would be guaranteed.
"It is false reasoning, it is unhistoric, it is unphilosophic, to draw a comparison absolute, and hard and fast between our revolutionists, and the French revolutionists, those who accomplished the revolution, were well developed bourgeois: back of them were the masses, who had nothing to say, but who could give a good many blows and compel the then French revolutionists to accomplish certain results. It was not so in America. In America the men who accomplished the revolution were not the masses, but were men who really believed that by giving free opportunity to work, unhampered by feudal encroachments and feudal hampering laws, freedom was feudal hampering laws, freedom was established. To say that they meant the oppression of the working people is an insult to the genius of America. (Ap-

plause.)
"Will you tell me that John Adams, of Massachusetts, meant to oppress the people when, in his great speech, turning against the Northern men who wanted to abolish slavery in the South, and ing against the Northern men who wanted to abolish slavery in the South, and who were then howling against chattel slavery asked the question: Please tell me what is the difference between employing a man and paying him in money just enough for to keep body and soul together—what is the difference between that and giving a man just enough food for him to get along? The one, said he, is called slavery, and the other, said he, is called slavery, and the ther, said he, is called freedom, but the two are the same thing: the difference is imaginary only. Do you tell me that that man meant to oppress the people of America? I say, no; and it would have been much more to the point if the comrade who made the statemnt had addneed some points instead of stating generalities. Will you tell me that that sentence meant bourgeois oppression? sentence meant bourgeois oppression?

of the French working people. Just as the French bourgeoise, as soon as it came into power, differentiated French citizens into two classes, declaring that there is one classes, declaring that there is one classes, declaring that there is one classes of passive citizens, who cannot vote, these heing workingmen, so in this country we have had, at the very time of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence and for almost fifty years after that, two classes of citizens, the class of netive citizens who could vote, they had property, and the class of passive citizens, who gould not vote; and the framers of the Declaration of Independence and the framers of the Declaration of Independence and the framers of the Declaration of Independence and the framers of the constitution did not protest against that inequality."

Delegate DeLeon said:

"I suppose, as to the 'resolutions,' we are almost all agreed. These resolutions have been a stumbling-block right along. As for myself, I know that the most difficult question is when a freak reform party adopts some of our 'resolutions,' and says: "Will you deny that we are going your way? We have adopted two-thirds of your planks." It is such a silly argument that one finds it next to impossible to meet it.

"Comrade Sanial spoke of these as 'Kangarooish' connections, It might be put perhaps a little more gently. It is the naval string that connected the active fighting 8, L. P. with the embryo \$ L. P. at a time when we had to go around with our hats in our hands, and

# property?" "Yes, I have a donkey." "How much is your donkey worth?" "Five pounds," 'Very well, you can vote." Next year the same man comes around and he wants to register. You ask him, "Have you any property?" "No." "What has become of your donkey?" "He is dead." "Well, then, you can't vote." 'Now,' says Franklin, 'who voted last year, the man or the donkey? (Laughter and applause.) Will you tell me that that man looked upon property as a means to oppress the workingmen? That sentence that 'Property is the creature of society' is a deep scientific statement, and I would like Comrade Simpson, or anybody else, to enlighten me as to where that utterance or a similar one happens before Franklin made it. Socialism maintains that very thing, that property is the creature of society: property, mind you, not wealth—property, that the power of holding, owning, is the creature of society. "A bourgeois never, never, said that same thing. It was an aspiration of the revolutionary father, of that great scientific man, who uttered a new sentiment; a sentiment that did not come above the **IOBIN TRITURATED.**

SYRACUSE. June 12. - A meeting of the Shoe workers of this city. to consider the new plan of organization, advocated by the officers of the International Shoe Workers Union, was held here June 4. The great and only John F. Tobin, President of the International Shoe Workers Union came to explain the working of the new scheme. whereby the dues-paying dupes who, thanks to the S. L. P. and the Alliance, are becoming ever more wary-may be

Against the Buzz-Saw.

more cunningly bled. The meeting being an open one, the a sentiment that did not come above the surface into the domain of science until Morgan wrote his work about 'Ancient Society,' and we there see how property was developed. All that Morgan wrote in about five hundred pages was anticipated in essence nearly fifty years by Benjamin Franklin, the one great scientist, the one great nobleman of the American revolution. (Applause.) Franklin, when he said that, indicated that society has a right to take all of that for society's benefit. Statements of John Adams, Madison, Franklin, not to mention the more demagogic Jefferson, go far enough to indicate that those men, when they es-"red button brigade" turned out in force to listen to the "new plan" as expounded by its great planner,

"Phonograph" Nelson, a local celebrity of the Tobin stripe, was chairman of the meeting. Tobin's nervous actions gave evidence that he realized that he was up against it, for as he gazed around the room he was confronted by men wearing either the Party button or that of the Party's battering ram, the S. T. & L. A. Tobin tried to trim his sails to the strong breeze that was gathering to swamp him. but all to no purpose. The burden of his explanation was, that under the "new plan" dues would be easier to pay and to collect. He was pay and to collect. He was glad the Shoe Workers Convention at Rochester had adopted the Sick and Death Benefit plan, as by it in fu-ture the members, when they become sick or die, will not be objects of charity. He told us the middle-class capitalist

was the worst exploiter of labor and then said we should demand shoes produced was the worst exploiter of labor and then said we should demand shoes produced by these cockroach firms because they use the label—he failed to state that such firms with his connivance use it merely as a business advertisement. Tobin continued in this strain for an hour and a half. After he concluded he invited shoe workers only to ask questions.

The first question brought out the fact that for the first seven days you are

The first question brought out the fact that for the first seven days you are sick, you do not get any sick benefit, but if ill longer than that, and your claim is allowed, you will get three dollars a week. This will keep you from being an week. week. This will keep you from being an object of charity! Comrade Surdges, a shoe worker, who was a member of Tobin's local up until the last convention and then withdrew, got the floor and told Tobin that when a few officers can come to a convention with all plans cut and dried, that kind of a convention was not democratic enough for him. To which Tobin replied that the columns of the Shoe Workers' Journal had been open to the members of the craft for suggestions, none being offered he and Eaton didn't intend to go to the convention to look at each other, so they wrote the constitution cach other, so they wrote the constitution before leaving home. Comrade Evans of the Mike Devine Local, S. T. & L. A., then tackled Tobin, and for a new man

then tackled Tobin, and for a new man handled the hammer in fine style.

It seems that Tobin, and Severman came to Syracuse to organize the shee workers and did ofganize a local with about 300 members. The organization had delegates to the Frades Assembly, and all went fairly well until they received a letter from Tobin stating that the Emerson Shoe Company was unfair. The local, desiring to inform all union men of this, referred the matter to the Trades Assembly.

Trades Assembly.

The affair created a squabble in the Assembly, and as a way out the secretary was instructed to write to Tobin and ask him if he wanted the Trades Assembly to declare the Emerson Shoe Company unfair. Tobin, "the socialist," replied that "he" did not want it so declared. The Company was unfair but he did not want to advertise it, and had not asked the Shoe Workers' local to take it to the Assembly to be placed on the boycott list. At the next meeting of the Assembly, Wm. E. Klapetzky, the shining light of the Tonsorial Artists who was down Tobin because he was a "socialist" a "union wrecker," moved that as Emerson Company was making unfair goods they be placed upon the boycott list, which was done. As a result of the fight in the local and the Trades Assem-bly, the local went to pieces, Comrade Evans nailed Tobin to the

post and insisted on his telling why he wrote informing them that the shoe company was not fair and yet d'd not want organized labor to refuse buying the

To all of which Tobin made no reply Worker after worker arose and applied the lash. Courade Markley denounced the International officers as corrupt and abettors of the capitalist class. They deal secretly with the bosses and sell out both the men and their sacred label. Comrade Markley then explained to the Republic, such a workingman is classcomrace Markey then explained to the workers present the meaning of new trades unionism, and they presented the advantages of the Alliance as an economic weapon, and proved its efficacy by detailing the events of a strike which the detailing the events of a strike which the local Alliance had won in two days, securing an increase of wages all around. Before closing Comrade Markley asked Tobin when he was going to publish his side of that debate which took place between he and Comrade De Leon in New York City. The thunders of applause that followed completely overwhelmed Tobin. The Shoe Workers, rescued by the Alliance men and Party members, left the hall, where still remained Tobin and Nelson, whose union had paid for the hall, trying to figure out where they were at.

SHOE WORKER.

The cause of Socialism has little to

would ever be clever enough to establish permanent trusts, monopoly. If he lived to-day he would know better and see how smart capitalists can be. And if Franklin lived to-day and the revaluationary fathers, they would realize that what (they imagined would be the means of freedom had become the means of oppression. Now we connect with the revolution of a hundred years ago. That revolution was builded from the heart, upon the part of men as to whom Pitt in the British parliament said that in the history of great men he must admit that the parliament in America consisted of the ablest men he ever had the fortune to read about. (Applause.) With hearts beating true to humanity, with a scientist like Franklin, who could fathom a truth ahead of the time, wishing for freedom, they established it to the best of their knowledge. And it may be that with ourselves after we have accomplished our work, something new may arise: who can tell? Remember always Columbus's experience. Travelling westward to reach China, he never saw China, but something else spread itself between him and that country. Nevertheless, his principle was correct, and China was utimately reacked on that route. So may we, after we have accomplished our revolution, find something new, something clase that we know not about. Wauld it be just to us if our grand-children should say that our purpose was to tyrannise any human being? No. They will in such case rise to the height of science, based upon facts, and say of us. "Those men did the best they knew, with the light they had, and sided by the material conditions that there were. (Applause.)

"For this reason I consider the platform as revorted by the Committee on hope for from the property-holding classes. 'A few of their members may be won over to Socialism, but these wil be only such as no longer belong by their convictions and conduct to the class to which their economic position assigns them. These will ever be a very small minority, except during revolutionary periods, when the scales will seem to be inclining to the side of Socialism. Only at such times may Socialists look forward to a stampede from the ranks of the property-holding classes. So far the only favorable recruiting ground for the Socialist army has been, knew, with the light they man, and among the material conditions that there were. (Applause.)

"For this reason I consider the platform as reported by the Committee on Platform should stand; it is a good platform, stands upon facts, has all the net the classes of those who still have something to lose, however little that may be, but the class of those who have nothing to lose but their chains, and a whole world to gain-the tarist, the working class. (From Kaut-sky's "The Class Struggle.")

print under an assumed name, witt atu-such name to their communication, besi-their own signature and address. No other will be recognized. Pure and Simple Fakirdom Running Up

> Don't write on both sides of the sheet. Don't write on tissue paper. Don't write with pencil.

Don't write with a broom stick if a toothpick is handy, pens preferred.

Don't crowd your lines. Don't begin at the uppermost edge of

Don't abbreviate.

Don't forget to give your P. O. address and date of letter.

Don't forget to give name and date of

paper schen sending clippings. Don't write your signature as though ou wished to remain incognito.

Don't write proper names so as to insure the chances of their being misspelled. Don't write on sheets of uneven size. Don't take this ill.

Well Done.

TO THE PEOPLE: —We, in the town of Norwalk, have a stone crusher which cost the town \$4,100. Our selectmen, two Republicans and one Democrat, keep it lying idle, except when they rent it to some contractor, which they claim is, a benefit to the town. We have ray amount of stone and very poor roads, ad many men out of employment. We citizens have a privelege of referendum on all public matters, but the workingmen have never taken advantage of it. There is a contrast about to be given referendum on all public matters, but the workingmen have never taken advantage of it. There is a contract about to be given out for road work. I have writen a petition, got twenty sighers, and now the selectmen are obliged by law to call a special town meeting of voters to consider the matter, giving work to the unemployed at \$2 per day of eight hours. It has staggered business men and land owners to thing that a laborer should think about \$2 and eight hours when there are so many men out of work. The petition also calls on them to drain swamps and mainria holes and any other work, to find employment for the people at fair wages and eight hours. One member of our Section seems to think this business of no concern to us, which it would be more proper to have nothing to do with. I claim it is a great advantage to workingmen to have the chance to say that they shall be employed direct at decent wages, and continually or occasionally at \$1.25 per day. Date of meeting will probably be June 25 or in that week.

ALBERT T. SAUNDERS.

South Norwalk, Conn., June 23.

TO THE PEOPLE.—A. and B. have got into an argument on the meaning of the term "cinss-conscious. A., mainly basing his argument on the definition of the word and the line of reasoning used in "Scientific Socialism." Insists that a workingman is Socialism." Insists that a workingman is not class-conscious until he is a member of the S. L. P. or its equivalent, the S. D. in Europe, and thus is actively engaged in warfare against his opponent class thoroughly understanding that only thus, can he benefit himself and his class. Class-consciousness, according to him, would mean "to know how to best further the interest of your class, and to work actively in that direction."

Now, on the other head, "

direction."

Now, on the other hand, B. contends that a workingman is class-conscious when he understands that the interests of the working class are opposed to those of the capitaist class, and would be ready to stand by his class if it came to a conflict, whether or not he has learned the method how to best carry on the hattle with his opponent

or not he has learned the method how to best carry on the battle with his opponent class. Class-consciousness would thus mean "conscious of belonging to a class with opposed interests."

A's class-conscious workingman must be an active member of the S. L. P. In this country or the S. D. in Europe. It's may belong to anything or nothing but would-be a good conversion to Socialism when he comes in contact with agitation but, should he live in an isolated place or among the most downtrodden in the slums, and thus mever come into contact with the movement he would still. If it should come to a battle between capital and labor, immediately know his place.

Please let us know which is right.

A. or B.

Minnespolis, Minn., June 11, 1900.

ITo be class conscious is to understand the interests of one's own economic class. The capitalist, who understands that it is good for his class that there be an overstocked labor market, is classconscious: over-supply of labor means low wages for the worker, and correspondingly higher profits for the capitalist.

The middle class man who realizes that large capitalist concentrations in his trade render competition by him hard, and who seeks to "smash the Trust." for instance, is class-conscious: if Trusts were smashed, he could compete and rake in profits.

The workingman who understands that the cause of his poverty and dependence is that he does not own the Republic, such a workingman is classconscious.

Whether these several people act up to their own and understood class interests has nothing to do with the question. Their conduct opens a question of a different category; it opens the question of Moral Sense:

The class-conscious capitalist, or the class-conscious middle class man, who acts with the class-conscious working class, prove himself, besides exceptionally intelligent, also exceptionally moral.

The class-conscious workingman, who

for any reason abstains from giving aid to the class-conscious movement of his own class, where such can be done; or who gives aid and comfort to the capitalist class—such a class-conscious work-ingman is an immoral being; he is a Benedict Arnold to his class. Such are, for instance, Gompers, Strasser, Tobic and a few others among the fakira .-Editor WEEKLY PEOPLE.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attack such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None you waste your time writing sonly shows you up for them at the Socialist Labor Party.
"I am yours for Socialism,

"I am yours for Socialism," B. W. G."

From a careful perusal of the constrade's faulthading criticism I discover that he takes no exceptions to my assection that the publisher of the Appeal to Reason, In his offer to send a commissioner to New New Zealand when his sucker workers raise the subscription list to 150,000, is playing upon the misquided Socialist enthusiam to put money in the Wayland treasury. Consequently I must presume that he tacity admits that my assertion is so close to the truth as made apparent by the article "Toward Utopia," that to galassay the amewould be ridiculous.

Now as to the only criticism B. W. G. places before me, to wit, that in making the statement that an lacrease of 150,813 new subscribers would put some \$25,000 in the Wayland treasury was not truth. I hardly think it necessary to eater late figures to prove my statement to be based on practical newspaper knowledge, so will only state for my critic's information, that, as a newspaper publisher, it figured as a newspaper publisher, it figured as a newspaper publisher, it figured the Appeal to Reason, would figure Inat, with the yearly subscription at fifty cents, as it the Appeal, at least one half of all subscriptions will be single subscriptions at full yearly rates, then at least two-thirds of the other half should come under the "in clubs of five" rate, while the remainder would come under "in clubs of true "use. If my critic will figure, as my experience as a newspaper publisher has taught so to figure in the past when working up subscription lists, he will find that I am not so far of respecially when he takes into

Class conscious Socialists well know that

Renson.

In New Zealand the middle class of italist class have saved themselves to being skinned, feeced and robbed by the capitalists of the capitalist class government ownership of land, rallroad to live off the wealth production of the the laboring class. Mr. Wayland desires the laboring class of the United States, to pay the expenses of a commissioner to write up in glowing phrases the beauties of the middle class clover fields of New Zealand, which, if propagated in our cont-try, will only sive the laboring class a little more wealth to contribute to the conlittle more wealth to contribute to the con-fort and pleasure of their robbers, the middle or small capitalist class while retarding the co-operative commonwealth, the only panacea for the wealth principal throughout the entire world.

Grand Junction, Cole., June, 11

#### LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Corresponde ents.

H. J. K. DAYTON, O.—If yes will read the speech of Jules Guesda made in the French Chamber some little time anangl published at that time in literalish in these columns, you will find out you error. A hod carrier is as good as a misser-but the miner's labor is more fixed consuming and, consequently, a smaller number of hours of work preferenced by the miners is equivalent to a larger number of hours of work performed by a less implication occupation. Research stands on facts.

E. J. P., BANTAM, CT.—You reason faisely. Nobody discusses the question whether Socialists should unite or het, fight one another or not. That is subjected to the second A Hasty Crilic Inswered, and Fraud Wayland

Bailed Again.

TO THE PEDPLE—A courside writes to me, taking exceptions to my article headed Frand Wayland Nalled Once More. which appeared in The Propize of May 20. As there may be others, I reply through the calcumns of our Party paper in place of by a personal letier to my critic, so that, abould there be others of a like mind, they also may consider themselves answered. The critician received reach as follows: "Dear Comrade:

"I have read your article in True Propize headed Fraud Wayland Nalled Once More! I think you made a great mistake in your figures, stating that 59,913 more enhancing the mind they also have read your article to True Propize for the so-called Appeal to Rouse wood of the continuit sucide. H. H. D. CHICAGO, ILL.—World being Wayland in \$23,000, for if you were posted in the way the Appeal as a summpling tour across. See could be summplied tour across seed to the summplied tour across seed to the summplied tour across seed to the summplied to the summp cracy of Haverhill is not Secialist but cat's paw for dirty Democrats, and the Volkassium tax paying salous result for this city are ditto, ditto. And we all know that, so far from "garhering stream by upiting with such elementa, the Secial movement would commit sucide. "Lack brains" is not a disease found on the secial country, but is a disease found among the who don't know that, doubts the facts that his land that the secial are absolutely to the land. The secial are absolutely to the land.

#### OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Honry Kinn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reads street, New York

street, New York

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS-Thomas
CRYREN. Secretary, 64 Hanover street,
Providence. R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, Londen, Outario.
MEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—
2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)
NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no
Party announcements can go in that are
not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

#### NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTE.

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the Daily People Building on Monday evening, June 25. Forbes in the chair, Present: Forbes, Keveney, Sauter and Pierce. Absent and excused: Forker, Hosman

and Wherry.

Receipts for the week, \$123,30; expenses, \$75.31.

Connecticut State Committee reported the election of F. Serrer as State

Organizer.

Rhods Island State Committee reported on the method they are using in Providence to push the DAILY PEOPLE. Each branch purchases a sumber of copies each day and appoints a committee to go from house to house tearing a sample copy with the request that the recipient become a reader, and also leaving the address of the nearest newsdealer where the paper is kept on salt.

newsdealer where the paper is kept of sale.

The following persons were admitted as members at large: E. J. Smith, of Murray, Montana: Lloyd Russel Wheaden, of Coalville, Montana.

A charter was granted to a new Bection at Butte, Montana.

The time for the issuing of the DAILY PEOPLE is now at hand. The expenses to the first few weeks of the paper's life will be heavy. Members of the Party and sympathisers are earnestly requested to pay in on their piedges as rapidly as possible.

JULIAN PIERCE,

possible.

JULIAN PIERCE,

Becording Secretary.

#### GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, S. T. & L. A.

New York, May 31, 1900. The regular meeting of the General recutive Board was held on the above with the following members t: Luck, Vogt, De Leon and

date, with the following members present: Luck, Vogt, De Leon and Brower. Vogt, chairman Communications: One from L. Mios, Yonkers, N. Y., in relation to the condition of the movement in Yonkers. Beferred to D. A. 49 for investigation. One from E. T. Oakley, of New Haven, Cosm., inquiring whether a member of the Alliance would go to that city and debate with a member of the International Cigarmakers' Union. Secretary instructed to reply, "yes, at any time." Communications were also received from Syracuse, N. Y.; Port Richmond, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; New London, Comn.; Allegheny City, Pa.; Dayton, O.; Boston, Mass.; Pascoag, R. I.; West Gardner, Mass.; Pascoag, R. I.; West Gardner, Mass.; Paterson, N. J.; Compton, R. I.; San Antonio, Tex.; Newark, N. J.; Lawrence, Mass.; Denver, Col.; Befre, Vt.; Washington, D. C.; Peoria, Ill.; Belleville, Ill.; Albany, N. Y.; Scranton, Pa.; Everett, Mass.; Lowell, Mass.; Vancouver, B.C.; asking general information forwarding dues, etc.

Communication was also received from Secretary Kroll of D. A. 17, Providence, R. I., giving details of the strikes at Compton, R. I., and Faytucket, R. I., and requesting endorsement of an appeal for financial assistance. Appeal indocred.

Charters were given to Weavers' Al-

orsed.
Charters were given to Weavers' Alance, Lowell, Mass.; Weavers' Alliance,
awrence, Mass.; Ribbon Weavers, Parson, N. J.; Mixed Alliance, Fitchaug, Mass.; Keystone Blacksmiths and
felpers, Pittsburg, Pa.; Miners Alliace, Patton, Pa.
There being no further business, the
assting adjourned.

WM: L BROWER, General Secretary.

#### IOWA.

The Iswa State Convention, S. L. P., ill be held in Davenport, on June 30 porter of the State Committee.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

ERE.—The Section elected the fol-officers: Stanley Montgomery, Or-; Byron Eferd, Recording Secretary; Mahoney, Financial Secretary and fer; Hyman Richmond, Literary Grievance Committee:—Lewis Car-framuel Mahoney, Frank Thomas.

#### MISSOURI.

ESCUION KANSAS CITY met at Comrade Reward's office. Troutwein, Chairman. Samuel Larus, ared thirty-three, cigar maker, accepted as member. Organiser instructed to inform State Committee, the committee of the cigar maker of the committee of the cigar maker, accepted as member. Organiser instructed to inform State Committee, organiser reported death of Comrade Neidermeyer, June 10, who was buried the cigar of the committee of the cigar of the DUDLET.

#### NEW JERSEY.

ecretary.

JERREY CITY.—Meeting of General Com-sittee of Section Endson County will be seld on Saturday, July 7, at headquarters, 48 Newart Avenue, 5 p. m. Election of officers and other important business. Delagates must bring financial reports of controls, otherwise they will not be sented. FRANK CAMPBELL, Organiser,

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—The County Conven-tion of the Socialist Labor Party will be self Saturday sight, June 30, 1900, at 5.50 p. m. Headquarters 1304 Cormantown 'Avenua,' All comrades are urgently re-quested to attend.

BAM CLARE, Organiser.

#### RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE — Meeting of Section revidence will be held on Saturday June at Twettis Hall, 1935 Westminuter St., P. E., to hear replects of delegates to the atjustal Covention and to transact such her buginess as may come before the meeting.

B. H. PASSEL, Secretary.

## STATE CONVENTION.

The State Convention of the Socialist abor Party of Wiscousin, will be held a Barden Missausreher Hall, on Ninth treet near Winebago, Milwaukee, July at 9 o clock, A. M. After the business of the Convention of finished, an intertainment will be iven in honor of the delegation and their

friends. Readers of "THE PEOPLE" in Wisconsin are invited to attend. RICHARD KOEPPEL.

MILWAUKEE.—Section Milwaukee, S. L. P., will bold its semi-annual general meeting Bunday, July 1, at Kalser's Hall, 300 Fourth Street, at 3 p. m. Election of officers and other important business.

THE ORGANIZER.

#### Daily People Parade.

Divisions will form as follows:-FIRST DIVISION.

Form on 30th Street, between 9th and 10th Avenues, with head resting in 9th Avenue. Grand Marshall and Aids.

BAND. BAND.

Section New York S. L. P.
Sub-divisions of Manhattan.
Sub-divisions of Bronx.
Sub-divisions of Brooklyn. SECOND DIVISION.

Form on 10th Avenue, between 38th and 30th Streets, with head resting on 30th Street.

BAND. Officers and Delegates of D. A. 49, New Jersey contingent,
Rection Hulson County,
Rection Passaic County,
Rection Passaic County,
Locals attached to D. A. 49,

THIRD DIVISION. To form in rear of 2nd Division on 10th Avenue.

BAND.

Tailors Progressive Union. Vest Makers Union. And other Progressive Trade Organiza-

NEWARK COMRADES TAKE NOTICE. Comrades and friends of the Section Essex County, S. L. P., who wish to participate in the parade on Saturday in New York will please assemble at the Market St. Depot at 6.45 P. M. sharp. H. CARLESS.

LORRAINE STRIKE FUND.	
L. A. 206, Olneyville, R. I	800.00
River Point, R. I., Alliance	84.28
Contecuille R I Alliance	10.00
Centerville, R. I., Alliance	
Voek city	5.00
York city	10.00
Section New Haven, S. L. P	5.00
Philadelphia Alliance, 104	10.00
Woonsocket Mixed Alliance, Woon-	
mocket, R. I.	11.00
Mike Devine Mixed Trade Alliance, Syracuse, N. Y	
Syracuae, N. Y.	5.00
Canvasers' Alliance 297, Newark,	
N. J	14.00
Collection at state convention, New	
	10.09
Britain Conn	6.00
Collection on list 404, Samuel	
Collection on list 404, Samuel Frinch, Lawrence, Mass	5.00
Collection from Lynn, Mass	2.20
Received of Comrade Abelson, New	
Vork.	14.87
Collegeed by Gus Martin for Pas-	HEED LE
PORE IL I. Allinder	8.35
Collected by J. J. Reavey, Paw- tucket, R. I. Alliance	
tucket, R. I. Alliance	9.00
Collected by Thomas Human, Olney-	
ville, R. I., Alliance	9.75
Woonsocket, R. I., Alliance	9.00
W. L. Brower	5.26
Balance left over after paying	
hall rent at National Conven-	
tlon	6.50
	540.25
PETER McDERM	
Treasurer, D. A. 17, S. T. &	L. A.,
Providence, R. I.	A CONTRACTOR

Gompers Shocked in St. Louis. (Continued from page 1.)

them with bad whiskey.

The street car employees had good cause to strike, and had it been properly managed, and had they stood out from the start for their rights, they might have won. But as it is, they have virtually lost it. As is usually the case where labor fakirs manage a strike, numerous demands are set before the employers. Then, to appease the capitalist monsters, one demand after another is conceded by the strikers and it has conceded by the strikers. The demands, the strike is off and a grand and glorious victory is proclaimed by the fakirs. So in this strike. The strikers, or rather the fakirs, have conceded everything except getting their jobs back.

On last May 17th, the following de-

strikes, or rather the fakirs, have conceded everything except getting their jobs back.

On last May 17th, the following demands were conceded by the strikers: "The employees are to be absolutely free to join, or to not join, the Amal. Ass'n of St. R'y Employees," and "All men (scabs) in the employ of the company shall be retained in the places assigned them." This was a complete acknowledgement of the non-recognition of their union, the very thing the company was after from the beginning. Not only did they recognize the right to scab, but they made their union a cipher. And, further, as they asked nothing but what scabs asked, a job, they put themselves on the same level.

And strange as it may appear. President Mahon, of the street railway union, has since May 17. repeatedly made such expressions as, "we are struggling for the rights of union;" "our union will surely win;" "the boys feel confident that they will gain their cause," etc. He is only "jollying the boys." He is like the capitalist class, who try to convince us that our stomachs are full when they are actually empty.

When Gompers was here a few days ago he called upon the owners of the street cars, asking them to arbitrate. The officers said, "as the strikers demand nothing but what the scabs demand, that is, to keep their jobs, we think the scabs should have equal representation in the arbitration." Gompers said this proposition was such a shock that he wouldn't be able to recover from it for a month. I don't know whether you can call this anything or not, but it is all that Gompers accomplished after coming all the way from Washington, D. C. In all his speeches and private conversation he never once referred to the massacre of 12 of the strikers. Such, is the labor fakir who is becoming more dangerous to the ways-class than even the capitalists. How long do you propose to stomach such vermin?

#### JOHN PROLETARIAN.

S. L. P. Supplies

## DAILY PEOPLE.

Report of the Conference and General Activity.

#### DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND.

Total ..... \$12,930 33 Note,—Sections and individuals having any funds in hand for the DAILY PEOPLE are urged to forward what they have without delay.

HENRY KUHN. Financial Secretary and Treasurer.

#### DAILY PEOPLE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The following amounts have been re-ceived from sources other than those represented in the Daily People Confer-ence of New York.

Total..... 1533 20

## DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

At a meeting of Monday, June 4, Comrade A. Klien acted as chairman.

A communication was received from Twelfth Ward Branch, Section Essex County, N. J., with suggestions on advertising the DAILY PROPLE; referred to Daily Bearly Commence.

county, N. J., with suggestions on advertising the DARLY PEOPLE; referred to Daily People Trustees.

Assistant Organiser reported that Grand Central Palace has been secured for a featival for the DAILY PEOPLE, to be held on Thankagiving Day.

The Kangaroos having become utterly demoralized, and without a following, dared not engage the Grand Central Palace for this, their festival day for years; and here goes to pieces another of their false claims: their having been the succor of the S. L. P.; on the contrary, the Party having withdrawn its support from the Volkzeitung, the latter's undertakings have become complete failures, and the paper will soon expire. The Daily People performance at the Peoples' Theatre on Tuesday, May 29, arranged by the Ninth Congressional District was a success in every respect. The theatre was filled with an intelligent audience, that enthusiastically received and theatre was filled with an intelligent audiwace, that enthusiastically received and
applauded the recitation by Comrade
Dalton of Washington, and remarks by
Comrades De Leon and Keinard, the latter of whom having arrived from France
but few hours previous. In spite of predictions that this would be a failure on
account of late season, it surpassed all
expectations, more than \$200 having been
realized; \$100 has already been turned
over to the Daily People Fund's 'Treasurer,
and the rest of the money will be delivered
shortly.

and the rest of the money will be delivered shortly.

Glad tidings have also come in as to the success that crowned the efforts of Section New. York and D. A. 49, at the Roof Garden entertainment and reception to delegates to the Tenth National Convention, on Sunday, June 3.

While the sum realized cannot yet be definitely stated, it is safely estimated to have exceeded \$400. And the Daily People Fund also came in for its share; from various devices more than \$100 have been realized. Coursele H. Berger, the talented penman, was also on hand, and with

"The People Souvenirs" earned for the Fund \$12.50.

But the undertaking that is going to overshadow all previous ones is to come: The Daily People narade is near at hand, the nearest in order, and first in importance. Every comrade should put forth his best efforts ingetting friends to parade, and should see to it that his or her respective Party or Alliance organization turns out in full force, and with hanners bearing the organization's inscription.

The Daily People Parade Committee reported that it needs at least \$100. No less will suffice to engage the sufficient number of bands of music. Tailors' Progressive Union, No. 11, sent \$3 towards expense of parade. Money should be sent by uvrey Party Organization.

The Parado Committee will supply

ganization.

The Parade Committee will supply torches and banners with Daily People inscriptions, but each organization must provide for itself a banner with its own name inscribed thereon.

must provide for itself a banner with its own name inscribed thereon.

The 10,000 handbills advertising the Ratification meeting at Cooper Union, on Friday, June 8, had an announcement about the Daily People and the secretary was instructed to draft it.

Report of the Daily People Conference to the National Couvention was read by the committee. The report was approved and the recommendations concurred in, and the secretary elected to present same to the convention.

Roll call responded to by delegates of following organizations:

MANHATTAN:—Assembly Districts:

MANHATTAN:—Assembly Districts:
8th, 12th, 16th, 23d, 25th, 26th, 32d
and 33d, 34th and 35th, Excelsior Literary Society. L. A. 141, S. T. and L. A.
(Pioneer Cigarmakers' Union).
KINGS:—Assembly Districts; 6th;

7th, L. A. 170, S. T. and L. A. (Progressive Lithographers).

NEW JERSEY:—Section Union County and Section Essex County.

County and Section Essex County.

Secretary was instructed to call to the attention of the General Committee that the Brooklyn Assembly Districts that the Brooklyn Assembly Districts are mostly not represented, as well as some Districts of New York.

A committee was elected to appear before the Entertainment Committee of Section New York.

A suggestion from 23d 'A. D., New York, that the delegates serve as reporters was referred to the Daily People Trustees.

Financial secretary was instructed to

Trustees..

Financial secretary was instructed to report to the General Committee the progress of paying up of pledges by the various Assembly Districts.

# FINANCIAL REPORT. MANHATTAN. ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS (May 28). 4th. \$13.00 6th and 10th. 7.00 9th. 19.50 12th. 220 13th. 5.00 19th and 21st. 16.00 25th. 2.00 28th. 2.00 32d and 33d. 25.00 32d and 33d. 25.00 Vocal Club. per Kleinberger. 50 L. A. 141, S. T. & L. A. 3.00 ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS (Jaue 4).

12th ... 5.00 25th ... 5.00 20th ... 1.75 32d and 33d ... 25.00 34th and 35th ... 10.75 KINGS.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS (May 28). 

JULIUS HAMMER, Secretary,

#### The Platform.

(Continued from page 3.)

ballast we want, and has the necessary sails to carry us on."

## Delegate Sanial's Closing Words:

"Mr. Chairman, I see that the convention desires to come to an end on this matter, and I shall hardly use the five minutes allotted to me in which to close the discussion. I think in fact almost everything that needs to be said on the question has been said already. There is only one point which does not seem to have struck the delegates generally. For instance, it has been a question of the praise of the founders of the republic in the platform. I think rather that what can be seen in it is a criticism of the founders. They attempted to establish a democracy, and finally, by their bourgeois spirit, establishing the foundations also of centralism property about

what can be seen in it is a criticism of the founders. They attempted to establish a democracy, and finally, by their bourgeois spirit, establishing the foundations also of capitalism, brought about the birth of plutocracy. They practically made impossible their declaration Now, if you go back to Marx, you find that his whole theme is an exposure of the contradictions of the system, and these are the very contradictions which are pointed out by the platform. The so-called fathers of the republic, who certainly spoke honestly—for we must admit, as a rule, that men speak honestly when they see above their heads the rope with which they are to b hangd—these men had certainly in their mind what they said, they spoke it honestly. But they were, of course, impressed, as Comrade De Leon has stated, with the idea that on such a vast continent there were natural opportunities for everybody. The modern system of production had not developed, and it was impossible to predict what would happen, what happened later on. At that time it was actually possible for men to enjoy the pursuit of happiness under the form of democracy which they dreamed of. We now have the established capitalist system, and from that developed the plutocracy. We take historically the development of this country. We start from the republic of one hundred and twenty-four years ago, when that declaration was made. There is no jingoism in that, People have spoken of science. Well, history is science. (Applause.) We take this republic at its start one hundred and twenty-four years ago, and we compare that republic with the republic or now, when the plutocracy exists and when all those prophecies or dreams of the founders of the republic or saything of that sort. As I said before, the question has been fully debated. All the arguments for and against have been presented, and the intelligence of this country.

The report of the Committee, made or delegate Sanial, was adopted.

# Grand Picnic and Summernight's Festival

or Section New York, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY,

# ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1900.

# Sulzer's Westchester Park, West Farms.

Prize Bowling for Gentlemen. Also various Games for Prizes for Ladies and Children,

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MUSIC by L. A. 1028, S. T. & L. A. DIRECTIONS.—Purchase an 8 cent transfer ticket on 2nd or 3rd Avenue L. Road, ride to Tremont Ave. Station, then transfer east on Tremont Avenue surface trolley cars direct to Park.

# Popular Edition of "The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science."

"The Development of Socialism From Utopia to Science" is probably the most valuable book written by Engels. It is especially valuable to-day when the literary parasites of the capitalist class are flooding the press with essays labeled "Socialism." In which everything is called Socialism from a "profit-sharing" bakery to the Government Printing Office. In "The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science," Engels traces historically and economically the growth of Socialism, and in this translation a studied attempt has been made to avoid all purely sholastic or academic terms, and to convey the idea of the author in that pialn and simple language that is adapted to the proletariat. I'erheps the most valuable feature of the new edition is the subheadings—they give a clear idea of the subject matter of each page, and will materially aid the student. The chapter tities and subheadings are as follows:

#### CONTENTS,

CHAPTER I.

UTOPIAN BOCIALISM. Two Aspects of Modern Socialism.
The Forerunners of the Proletariat.
The Reign of Reason and the Reign of Terror. Rudimental Stage of Capitalist Produc

tion.
The Founders of Socialism.
Saint-Simon Perceives the Class Struggle. Fourier Discovers the Vices of Capital owen Becomes a Communist and is Os tracized.

Owen's Influence on the Working Class
Movement. Movement. Effect of Utopian Thought.

# CHAPTER II. METAPHYSICS, DIALECTICS, THE MATERIAL ISTIC CONCEPTION OF HISTORY.

Metaphysical Reasoning-Bacon and Locke Metaphysical Reasoning—Ration and E Dialectical Reasoning—Rati and E Idealist Conception of Nature. Materialist Conception of Nature. Idealist Conception of History. Materialist Conception of History. Socialism Recomes a Science.

## CHAPTER III..

SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM. Basis of the Materialist Conception of

History. Class Destroys Feudal Society. Historic Role of Capitalist Class. Capitalist Concentration Begins. Wage Slavery Begins. Capitalist Production Revolutionizes Industry. dustry.
Effect of Machinery on the Working Class.
Effect of Machinery on the Capitalist Class.

Class.
Industrial Crises Become Permanent.
Mode of Production Rebels Against Mode
of Exchange.
Stock Companies Prove that the Capitalist Class is Superfluous.
Government Ownership is Not Social-

ism.
The Socialist Revolution
The "State" Dies a Natural Death.
The "Classes" Are Abolished.
The Socialist Republic Appears.

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# Photograph of the Delegates to the Convention.

The Tenth National Convention of the Solalist Labor Party was held at New York City, June 2 to 8, 1900.

The absolute harmony that prevailed, the class-conscious resolutions that were adopted, the endorsement of the 8. T. & L. A. by a unanimous vote—these actions and many others of an equally advanced character make the convention historic.

The delegates were a robust lot of fakirhating kangaroo-killers standing on the firing line of the Social Revolution, and, responsive to many requests, it was decided to photograph the convention.

The photograph is interesting. In the foreground appears the beautiful red flag presented to the Socialist Labor Party of the United States by the Farty Ouvrier Francais, the lettering on the flag being plainly visible. Directly behind the flag stands Joseph F. Malloney, the candidate of the S. L. P. for the Presidency. On one side of Malloney stands the editor of the People, and on the other side National Secretary Kuhn, holding on his arm the mailest wrested from the hands of the kangaroos on July 10th, and since then held as an historic trophy of the Socialist Labor Party and used as a gavel at the convention. Directly in front of the flag sits Sanial, the auther of the Socialist Almanac, while to the right and the left are grouped the other delegates to the number of 83.

The size of the photograph is 14 by 17 inches.

#### PRICE, \$1.10.

Owing to their large size these photographs can be shipped more safely in quantities. Sections are therefore requested to order as many as possible at one time. Four years ago the supply of photographs of the Ninth National Convention was exhausted a abort time after the convention adjourned. The supply for the present convention may be run out pretty quickly. New York Labor News Company,

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Kosp an eye on your wrapper. See when your authoription expires. Renew in line; it will prevent interruption for the mailing of the super and incillints work at the office.

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Office of Section New York, 177 avenue, Manhattan.

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12th—Every Friday, 8 p. m., Cish 181 Delancy street.

13th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., Rooms, 441 West 39th street.

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street
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12th street. 12th.—2d and 4th Sunday, 10 a. a. 12th street.

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20th.—First and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. Club Rooms, 244 Hiecker street, ox Knickerbocker avenue.

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1st District. Branch 2—Every Friday p. m., Washington Hall, 93 Thatford one.

7th District (Polish)—1st Wednesday.

# onue. Tth District (Pollsh)—ist Wednesday month, Kowalski's Hall, 657 ij Thirden. Trades' & Societies' Director

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Secretary, K. Wallberg.

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